



Views on Rideau Lakes.



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## *Expansion, and the English Drama.*

WHILE it is true that colleges are the growth of years and centuries, many have at different stages experienced the benefits and evils arising from radical innovation. The inner histories of Oxford and Cambridge, two representative British institutions, reveal the fact that the processes of reform there, have in the past been, perhaps, a little too gradual. On the other hand, with the accession of President Eliot of Harvard forty-eight years ago, that university experienced an overhauling in all its departments such as it had never known before, and has not known since. The old order of things was swept away and the various departments reorganized on a nineteenth century basis. This reformation was an avowed necessity, but the sudden change called for considerable adaptation, which is, perhaps, not completely effected yet. Probably the outstanding feature, at first a little bewildering, is that elastic range of selection which is granted in the matter of courses.\* Only first year German and English are compulsory in an ordinary course in arts. This system may in the first place be partially justified by reason of the remarkably high standard required for admission. It has been frequently asserted that the freshman who enters the institution referred to, must have a grounding in the various classics in ratio equivalent to that of the average third year student in other prominent American colleges. However just or ridiculous such a vague comparison may be, it might still be thought that the evils of too early specialization would be readily perceptible, and that this tendency in a large college, of undergraduates being permitted to follow up one branch before acquiring some little general data, or before securing an ordered understanding of the one thing itself—would at least be in danger of producing men with intellectual hobbies rather than men with a liberal outlook and broad live interests.

It must be remembered, however, that under such a system there is the possibility of choosing wisely and well, and that it is the more common practise

\*"If we think of it, all that a University, or final highest School can do for us, is still but what the first School (Univ. of Paris, founded in the 13th century) began doing,—teach us to read. It depends on what we read after all manner of professors have done their best for us. The true University of these days is a Collection of Books."

In the light of such abundant reading matter now so readily to hand, these famous sentences of Carlyle obviously assign a distinct duty to the modern college at any rate—that of giving the necessary stimulus for right reading and of instructing men to read with discrimination. In such a case there would seem greater reason than ever for a college proper, being—so to speak—confined to the four walls of a building. Should the following paragraphs seem burdened with an academic emphasis, such emphasis will merit no consideration other than the foregoing note may seem to warrant.—R. L.

for students, at the place indicated, to first decide upon a liberal assortment of courses, which offer a scope and a discipline such as in Canadian colleges—owing to their more recent origin—would not be possible. The facility of following over faithfully the line of least resistance may for a time remain a temptation for the unforeseeing, but it is not the fault of the system whose aim is to offer every advantage and freedom to the responsible student. The defect, if any, lies in the chooser himself, who is willing to forego greater benefits in order that too much of one good thing may be acquired. Even in this regard he may-issue chastened and with the fuller knowledge that there are but few isolated studies under the sun.

Glancing at the evolution of Queen's since its incorporation in 1841, it is fair to predict at some distant time to come, an expansion along academic lines which will open up for future generations additional and varied fields of study, which the material resources of the college have hitherto kept closed. It would be but a dubious gain if with the dawn of specialization there should come a weakening of that old and tried basis of humanistic interpretation, whose comprehensiveness and wealth of suggestion have made Queen's a real and inspiring force in the domain of the liberal arts. That such a lack of harmony will develop between the general and the specific at Queen's, is hardly probable—at least not for many years. The progress of the college while rapid has yet been conservative and natural. Its future advance will apparently be limited by precedent and (until an alumni is built up as wealthy in means as in intentions) by material resources. Only those sub-departments which are absolutely indispensable will have a chance of being added. For a season, it may well happen that the equipment fall a short length behind the needs of the time.

Such a set of conditions makes possible only a gradual expansion along the line of equipment; but such a gradual linking together of new accretions to the system as it stands, should in great measure do away with any evils of innovation, and make for a system that follows the time and alters with its needs.

Having outlined briefly the natural conditions that guide and control specialization in one instance, and those which may make for and mould it in another, it might be well to examine at least one of the many possible branches that some future time may see grow out of the academic trunk of Queen's. It may be noted that those departures which come first are naturally a little general in scope, and overlap much of the work carried on by one or more well established departments.

There is a course that suggests itself, which is a thing by itself and that yet contains many and varied possibilities of psychic analysis—one that presents features peculiar to a study of history, philosophy, psychology, etymology and the different forms of literary technique—in short, a course on the English drama. Under present conditions it is obviously impossible at Queen's to do more than briefly summarize the work under this head and to take up, more or less in detail, two or more isolated plays of Shakespeare.

Only of recent date has the importance of a detailed study of the Drama

been recognized by European and American universities. It was the refusal of Oxford to admit to the curriculum some few years ago that so disappointed the hopes of Sir Henry Irving, and brought about the head of the venerable institution rather voluble criticism from Mr. Henry Arthur Jones. Another critic of old world repute went so far as to attempt a little by-play on the subject, the substance of which, inextenso, was something as follows:

Oxford was personified by a gatekeeper, and the drama by a full-blown youth seeking admittance.

"Who art thou, (said the porter) so young and fair that knock with such assurance at our gates? Begone, and leave me in peace."

"I am the Drama (answered the youth) and would fain enter, for I bring tidings from the outside world."

"Begone (said the porter, peering through the bars), thou art an intruder—thy presence is a contamination. Thy bones are filled with the marrow of youth. Thine eyes sparkle, thou art radiant, breathing, thou art *alive*."

The words may be a little awry when compared with the original, but the point is, at any rate, fairly well preserved, exaggerating, as it probably does, the Oxford attitude in such matters. It was then, indeed, held to be only a matter of time when the great English university would follow in the wake of others, and come to realize that the national drama of England is not too undignified a study to gain the recognition and the approval of its august assembly.

The importance of an optional study of the drama is easy to define and it is not difficult to conceive why it should be comparatively free from the limitations often incidental to the protracted analysis of one thing. The drama approached as an historical evolution is no proper diversion from the dilettante, but a live and many-sided field of investigation. By means of it there is derived an interpretation of history which is a guiding corollary to the narrative or chronological methods. It is a history of politics, of art, and of social standards. It is a tracery of that gradual fusion of foreign currents of art and opinion with Saxon ideals which records the development of the English mind and all that has made for the stability of British intelligence and taste. It gives the most direct presentation of conduct, action, cause and effect in human life. Approached from the standpoint of form, it is the most virile of all literary expressions. Every element is found unified and vivified under the dramatic method—the epic, the lyric, even the emotional ode, every species of prose, every form of wit, humor, sarcasm, or pathos, all enter into the field and must be approached, not as expository or didactic renditions, but as purely objective, dramatic—full of suggestive force and harmony which meet the student half way, and which further give a live bearing to much of that ordinary analysis and academic deadness, necessarily incidental to a protracted study of any literature. The study of the drama opens up a field of intelligent literary and theatric appreciation which might, for many a student, be kept forever closed. The drama at its best is a pleasing teacher—a persuasive intellectual force in society. It frequently is, and should more often be, a purifier of hu-

man emotion, and in the hand of the few who have powerfully wielded it up to the present time—it makes, even unacted, a refreshing appeal to the understanding. A consistent study of dramatic methods, as they have been evolved from the past, might enable the student to gain a discipline conducive to a little honest scepticism with regard to the veracity of printed matter and the haphazard opinions of men, and it might, in a measure, enable him to discriminate as to what is false and inconsistent in human emotion and expression. For these reasons the drama, approached from the mere historical side, would seem a valuable field for investigation.

Rejected by England, a foothold for more minute examination was found in Germany and in America—and to Prof. George Pierce Baker of Harvard, perhaps more than to any other man in this country, is due the credit of making this branch of the humanities a scientific proposition, applicable for collegiate purposes, and it must further be acknowledged that his industry, genius and research have helped very greatly in establishing among the educated classes in America, a sane conception of its importance and power.

The \*historical study of dramatic art and substance as undertaken by American colleges is not to be confused with any phase of that side of it usually apportioned to the dramatic clubs. These are valuable organizations, operated as they are at present, but as yet there seems no pressing need of colleges taking on the edge of specialization to the extent of a separate institution, such as the New York College of acting, nor is it perhaps greatly to be desired that a course in the evolution of the drama should ever, in a college, send up a branch to the uncanny height of a school of oratory.

This may lead to a brief discussion of that interesting person, the actor. It may be added that such a term might apply with equal justice to anyone who would use his voice, personality and knowledge to fullest advantage, whether from the stage, the platform, or the pulpit. The substance of many a lecture has fallen flat by reason of "one thing more" being lacking in the delivery of it. The word "dramatic" has been too frequently confounded with the word "theatrical." The absence of the dramatic quality in the pulpit has often been a better explanation for sparse congregations than has the preponderance of it. Many a man has returned from a church benefited by what he has termed "a plain sermon," "a straight talk," etc., and no one has been willing to tell him, that in nine cases out of ten, it was the disciplined dramatic instinct in the minister, that told him what plain speaking should consist of. Between such art and a presuming insincerity there is a distinction which is as old as the world, and this becomes partially apparent in studying the conditions that beset the

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\*M. Taine has been generally credited with having used the historic method in criticism. If so, he has sometimes been in danger of using it ineffectually. In the brief remarks on the pre-revolutionary period—with due appreciation of what is fine and refreshing in much of his critical writings—it is to be regretted that the atmosphere of the time, so ably given, should not have been supplemented with a more definite conception of the minute changing individual relationships of the different dramatists toward the age. While the historic method regards the great of any period as inevitable products of the period, it naturally endeavors to reveal how these have heralded the succession of a more enlightened one. M. Taine has pictured the chaos without creating much of anything out of it.—R. L.



art of the stage-actor. The study of dramatic history is a sound basis for the latter to build on; in plain speech it would supply him with something realistic to say, which a technical training would enable him to say well. Any art, worthy the name, must obviously be the expression of a universal and forceful idea—as the art of the Pre-Raphaelites embodied classic completeness or that of the romantic poets, painters and musicians, infinite hope, infinite despair—aspersion. Carried to the last conclusion the art of declamation and so forth seems essential to the actor only in so far as it naturally reveals an idea or situation that has previously been brought home to him as vividly as if it had originated in his own experience. It is doubtful, however, if many stage favorites have had experience of such range, intensity and power as would render possible or sincere anything but a very objective handling of a complex and powerful situation—unless it were for one thing—a live familiarity and sympathy with the great minds of the past to whom high thinking and bright speaking were as natural as their intellectual growth. Technical art and natural talent based on ordinary experience, imagery, and quick observation are to be taken for granted, but it is doubtful if these alone are sufficient to interpret justly either Shakespeare or Sheridan. They frequently fail in impressing deeply the imagination of an intelligent audience. Particularly is this the case when the older drama is attempted. The mere narrative of history here will help the actor but little, and it is not long before he may realize that, although the old dramatists wrote for all time as well as for their own,—between the days of Edward VI and Edward VII, there has arisen a gulf which requires careful bridging. It is the actor's business to make the crossing, and here his individual genius comes into play—a genius springing up from out of the past as it has been revealed by a consistent and continuous study of social and dramatic progress. The successful actors have been those who have not trusted their own talents too implicitly. Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the greatest Shakespearian since Garrick (whose later years he copied in the following respect) is appreciated in the more scholarly world by reason of minute and valuable researches which have thrown light upon the Elizabethan age and for investigations which have been concerned even with such matter as practicable antique stage setting, the minutest detail of middle age costume, 15th century tapestry and incidents of local interest peculiar to that time. The fruit of such Hallam-like exactness has resulted in relieving the modern stage apparatus from much of that gaudy translation, unnecessary, and at best improperly Turner-esque, with which the minds of theatregoers for several generations have been deluded into believing authentic. Ellen Terry and Sarah Bernhardt, two well-known, though widely differing actresses, have each supplemented a chequered experience with similar practice. Julia Marlowe and Viola Allen, both talented Shakespearian women, meet the most eminent authorities on common ground when it comes to a discussion of dramatic history, and neither as yet have complained of "the academic mind."

It has never been found practicable to cover thoroughly the whole field of the drama in one course, nor is it urgent at first that the later phases of the

subject be considered in such great detail. The origins and early trends are naturally of utmost importance, and moreover the principles of dramatic construction and the working principle of much that is brought home by the application of this method to the past, were fixed prior to the decadence in the time of Charles II. There is a natural division in the work which is fixed by history and accepted by competent critics. This division breaks up the field into two sections, one of which covers the ground from the genesis of the English drama in the liturgical plays to the closing of the theatres in the time of Oliver Cromwell. The other dates from the Restoration to the modern era of Phillips, Pinero and Bernard Shaw. The first era is characterized by an uncertainty that makes the claims of so-called authoritative text-books seem preposterous: it is, however, a period of the greatest interest and productivity from the standpoint of study and research. The development of the national drama from its origin in the troubadours and the early liturgy of the Catholic Church, and all those live conditions besetting and moulding it—are traced minutely (by means of the most reliable authorities obtainable, and by critically examining documents and commentaries of varying degrees of authenticity, antedating Holinshed, Thomas Heyward and Richard Henslowe's diary . . . to Brandl, Dowden and Brander Mathews of the present day) through the York, Coventry, Townley and Chester plays of the middle 14th century—through the secularization of the plays by the guilds, the real beginnings of comedy and burlesque in such performances as Noah, Cain—and of tragedy in those of Abraham and Isaac,—down through the \*Senecan influence of 1560-70, the romance legends and poetry of Petrarch, Boccaccio, Ariosto, Dante . . . and other renascent classical and romantic currents of 1550-1600, which gave form and structure to the dramatic substance and further enriched its material—until finally the period 1601-1613 is reached, when Shakespeare's art became matured, and fixed forever the essential laws which govern dramatic interpretation. The period declines only in grandeur with Ben Johnson, Beaumont, and Fletcher. The chief interest centres about the classical and popular schools of playwriting, which for a time ran parallel until merged into the

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\*The plays of Lucius Annaeus Seneca, 8 B.C.-65 A.D., tutor of the Emperor Nero, philosopher, courtier and tragedian, were translated into English—*Hercules Furens* in 1561, *Octavia* 1566, *Hypollitus* 1567, etc., and made a direct appeal to the English populace. The powerful tragedies of Aeschylus and Euripides were too local in spirit to meet the demands of 1550-70: the first good translation of the Greek dramatists appeared in 1649 and the first complete editions not until 1800. Seneca wrote when Rome was mistress of the known world and almost merged in it—at a time of sceptical ferment and introspection. England, under Elizabeth, bore a striking analogy to the Rome of 60 A.D. The cosmopolitan spirit of the Roman poet, his sensationalism, and his treatment of human affection appealed to the people, while the style attracted the attention of the universities. Seneca contributed the 5th act, the chorus, the ghost and other physical features to the English drama. The Senecan spirit was met half way by the English populace, or it would never have obtained a lodgment. The same condition holds good with regard to any renascent or foreign suasion, such as the Gothic revival, the continental influence of Boileau and the French academics—the Romance trends of 1550 and 1740-1840, etc.—R.L.

\*\*Gorboduc of Sackville and Norton, the children's plays of \*\*\*Nicholas Udall, Peele, Greene, and Gascoigne, the serious but semi-conscious aims of \*Marlowe, and the more definite art and genius of his contemporary, Shakespeare.

The latter phases of the drama are followed through the period of decadence in the reign of Charles II—and the continental influence setting in at the time of Queen Anne, culminated by the school of Molière and Racine—and extending well into the "classical" 18th century—through the Gothic revival heralded by Parnell, Chatterton, Walpole and the revival of Elizabethan drama, due to the romantic trend of opinion established by Coleridge, Hazlitt, Landor and Leigh Hunt. The examination is continued, even dealing with the unstageable though classic productions of Shelley, Byron, Browning, etc., until the present day is reached, which still invites the attention and always the interest of the practical student.

Another graduate course bearing on the drama which has lately been instituted at Harvard College, is a supplement to the first two mentioned above, and deals with a more technical examination of construction and playwriting. Instead of a thesis, an original play is required, or an old play put to microscopic examination, vivisected and applied to some modern situation. This

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\*\*The Gorboduc was the first English tragedy in which British myth was treated in Senecan form, and the first English play written in blank verse (the second use of this verse following Surrey's translation of the Aeneid): it was written in 1561 by Thomas Sackville, K.G., Earl of Dorset, assisted by Thomas Norton, a master of Arts of Oxford, as nearly as can be learned.—R.L.

\*\*\*Nicholas Udall, 1506 to 1556, a master at Eton from 1534 to 1541, wrote the Roister Doister, a wearisome doggerel-couple play, characterized by loose construction, horse-play and broad humor, typical of most plays of an earlier period. It is, however, the junction in dramatic history, where the stream of classic comedy merges in that of the popular or native burlesque.

This play, the classical allegories of John Lily, and the production of the individualists, Gascoigne, Peel, Kyd, and Robert Greene, were first acted before select, private audiences, by the Lord Mayor's company, and the other children's companies of the Chapel Royal, Westminster School, Eton, Windsor, etc.—R.L.

\*Christopher Marlowe, M.A. (Cantab.), Christ's College, 1586, the great tragedian, was born at Canterbury, 1564, the son of a shoemaker; he wrote the powerful tragedy of Tamburlaine at twenty-two, from material gathered by reading the Silva de Vaia Leccion of Pedro Mexia, published in 1542, and relating to Tamerlaine, the Sevthian Shepherd; also Fortescue's book, appearing at the same time: the Life of the Pan the Great by Perardinus—details relating to Zenocrate from Shiltburgur's Travels, and numerous stories, legends, etc., from all of which there emerged the definite conception of a great central figure as embodied in the play. He was the first Englishman to embody the Faust Legends in dramatic form, 1587-1590. (Ye History of ye damnable Life and most deserved Death of one Doctor John Fauftus—who bartered with ye Devill for his Soul, etc., etc., title page of 1604 quarto). Other than Tamburlaine and Doctor Faustus, his best known productions are The Jew of Malta, The Massacre at Paris, Edward II and Queen Dido. He aimed almost unconsciously (and quite apart from the classical school) at an original idea, and the centralizing of his plots. Unfortunately, much of his work, as it has come down through the editions of 1606 and the later folios, is spurious. He was Shakespeare's early master in tragedy and wrote in conjunction with him the 2nd, and 3rd, parts of Henry VI, commonly attributed to the latter solely. Marlowe died by violence in 1593 at the early age of twenty-nine. His dramatic work extended over a period of only six years. The gaps in his wild, sombre history, the circumstances of his early death, and the gigantic reach of his conceptions have all been conducive to building up around him a mass of literary conjecture, which as yet hangs in the air. His sinister life typifies that of many a playwright, who earned a precarious living in the years of the later sixteenth century. The facts quoted are practically all the authentic record of Marlowe that survives.—R. L.



course is for the benefit of the few, who labor in the hope that it is granted them to interpret the life, faith, ideals, etc., of their own age by means of such a vehicle. At least one man has issued from this arena, chastened, yet inspired with a fuller conception of his art, viz., Mr. Percy MacKaye. It is indeed fair to predict that such a course, when surely established and operated, will undoubtedly go far in guiding the drift of American playwriting and in building up what in the future may be an American drama.

The Elizabethan period is naturally the one most pregnant with interest, offering, as it does, a definite field for comparative criticism and research. Scarcely a year passes but some self-denying scholar produces a book or pamphlet, throwing light upon the dark places of the English drama; but it is safe to say that a year never goes by but someone equally well intentioned promulgates printed matter relative to the same subject whose content may be more agreeable reading, but whose conclusions are utterly ridiculous. It has been and will be in the future, the privilege of many students of the drama to effect something in the way of relieving the old playwrights, their works and the conditions of their time from that incrustation of "ignorance, myth and popular delusion" with which the flight of seasons and the flight of many people's imaginations have so unfortunately obscured them.

Having outlined in the foregoing paragraphs the very obvious possibilities that envelop a study of the drama, it is but necessary to add that such a course is only one of many that could present as sound inducements. It would, perhaps as well as any study of such breadth, offer a field of enduring interest to any who might care to concern themselves with it. For the few, who might contemplate a professional career, as dramatic critics, playwrights, or play-actors, it would seem necessary and invaluable. Moreover, from the standpoint of private research—with all due deference to the noble work of the scholar—it might open up as productive a field, a freer scope and a more alluring outlet for any mind of that rare and invaluable grammarian type, normally cheerful in unweariedly following a Celtic or Semetic root down through the dark ages to the Ultima Thule of antiquity.

ROBERTSON LAIDLAW.

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\*Perhaps a greater number of entertaining but utterly unfounded stories have been believed of past writers than of any other class of people; probably because it is easy to find comment that is inconsistent with what they have written or perhaps more often on account of what might be perfectly consistent with what is known of their personal character. Many details in the dark lives of the dramatists are as true as anything need be, but there have arisen others, a considerably more astonishing, and about as authentic, as the Cayenne pepper story of John Keats, which originated with a man who was rather suspected of making copy out of his friend. It is easy to imagine the little thing of Keats but if he were innocent of such a procedure the more credit is obviously due him and those who have been unwillingly, without proof, to believe it.—R. L.



Views of Kingston Mills.

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## Editorials.

QUEEN'S graduates and students have more than once proved their loyalty to their Alma Mater. They have never turned away from an appeal for help. Through the early years of difficulty and precarious existence they struggled with her; and their efforts have not gone unrewarded. Queen's has come out of the period of infancy into that of strong vigorous prime. Four or five years ago funds were secured from students for the erection of Grant Convocation Hall. More recently the gymnasium was built through support from the same source. At present there is in view a prospect which should command the sympathy of every student. At Harvard University the immense yard in which are set the dormitories and buildings appertaining to the college proper is surrounded by a fence which lends it dignity and attractiveness. This fence is probably fifteen feet in height. It consists of a stone foundation three feet high on which are set large iron pickets. At regular intervals the fence is at once ornamented and strengthened by square, brick pillars that are capped some two feet above the level of the pickets. Entrance to the yard is gained through a number of elaborate gates of uniform design and construction.

The most interesting feature of the fence briefly described is not its beauty or its strength or its massiveness but its significance as an expression of the affection in which Harvard is held by the men who claim her as Alma Mater. It was built through the munificence of Harvard graduates. Every year members of the graduating class undertake to erect an entrance or add a new section. By this slow process it grew to its present length and stands to permanently attest the devotion and loyalty of Harvard men who have gone out from the halls of the university enriched by its culture and learning.

It is difficult for one who has not seen the fence to realize its importance as a factor in the appearance of the immediate seat of Harvard. It shuts out the noise and din of city thoroughfares; it represents a line marking off a region in which worldly interests dominate from one that is the true home of thought and reflection.

Should not such a fence enclose the area in which the magnificent buildings of Queen's are situated? And is it not within the power of the senior

class to take the initiative in the matter. By combining resources and counsel the final years of all faculties could make a beginning by providing funds for the erection of an entrance at the southeast corner of the college grounds. The fence could then grow with the years as that at Harvard has done. It would gradually gain importance as a feature of external equipment. The JOURNAL will gladly open its pages to contributions discussing the proposal we have briefly considered.

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The 'rush' in which students indulge with such zeal and vigor is perennial in occurrence, and is generally regarded as inevitable. It is a form of merriment that is deep-rooted in tradition. For the students of the past it furnished a convenient outlet for superabundant energy. And since human nature in its fundamental characteristics has remained unchanged the practice of 'rushing' very naturally perpetuated itself. So it is that the 'rush constitutes a feature of student life at modern Queen's. To define this form of animalism is a matter of difficulty. As a rule, however, the 'rush' signifies an aimless and prolonged scuffle in which clothes are torn, legs bruised, and tempers sorely tried. On occasions this procedure is subject to variations. The 'rush' may be systematically planned and carried out. The forces participating in it may hold together in a contest that is fairly conducted, and gives rise to no bad feeling.

On the status and value of the 'rush' there is wide divergence of opinion. By some it is utterly condemned as a manifestation of degraded 'hoodlumism' that is out of place in the activities of college men. By others it is regarded as a menace to the welfare of those taking part in it. On the other hand the 'rush' is often excused on the ground that it is really only a good-natured frolic that is inevitable and harmless. The young man, be he vigorous and playful or sober and austere, is generally for the 'rush'; the men of years are generally against it. The weight of authority naturally belongs to the latter body of opinion.

On the whole it appears that inter-faculty rivalry that takes the form of 'hustling' is ultimately bad in its effects. There is the danger that bad feeling may be engendered and some estrangement follow. It is useless to deny that such results are possible. One 'rush' is not likely to produce them. But it is natural to resort to reprisal in case of defeat; and this leads to a series of petty encounters in praise of which nothing can be said. These encounters, too, very frequently develop into a man for man tussle that is taken too seriously. When bad temper or anger is aroused the 'rush' loses any virtues it may otherwise possess. It is not to be forgotten, either, that it always involves danger of serious injury to those engaged in it. Moreover, when an invasion of the members of one faculty by those of another is systematically planned and class-

es are broken up for a forenoon to carry it into effect the time for reformation of old practices has arrived.

If we are to have the 'rush,' above all let there be about it nothing mean, or personal or brutal or unfair.

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QUEEN'S AND THE CHURCH.

At the time of the death of Principal Grant there were forces at work to sever the ties that bind Queen's to the Presbyterian Church. The General Assembly, however, was pronounced in its determination to retain Queen's under its control. The movement for separation was consequently dropped. At this time, too, funds were needed to meet the expanding needs of the various departments. The church, through its representative body, the Assembly, undertook to raise \$500,000. It appointed capable and enthusiastic men to handle the campaign for funds, set them upon the road and relapsed into condition of apparent indifference concerning the success of their mission. Something is radically wrong in the position of Queen's. If her connection with the church is to be maintained, to the church she must look for her main source of support. And for the church to neglect the needs of its largest educational institution when it has drawn it back from a course of action that would have advanced its interests, is an act of most serious import. No one objects to the present allegiance between Queen's and the church—at least those who know Queen's do not. It is not manifested in her policy, but it undoubtedly alienates the active sympathy of men of wealth and influence. In the progress and development of Queen's they may show deep interest but the tendency is to shift to the church the responsibility for her support. In introducing the Bill respecting Toronto University, Premier Whitney, after referring to the intention of his government to devote the amount realized from succession duties to the maintenance of educational institutions, said, "I said also at that time that it is not possible to ignore in the consideration of this very important question the subject of Queen's University. With reference to that the situation to-day is materially changed. . . . As it stood then there was apparently a determination to separate Queen's from the control of the Presbyterian Church and it became possible that Queen's might have a great deal to ask in the near future." This, too, is only typical of the tendency to look to the church for support after the clear-cut, unequivocal action of the General Assembly.

It is useless to lament. Queen's students and graduates are loyal to her and will remain loyal. It is for them to rally to her support. They have not millions to give her, but they have influence in Ontario and Canada, and this influence should be exerted to arouse the church to a sense of its responsibility and men of other denominations to a sense of the important part Queen's plays in the educational affairs of the country.

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THE Q AND THE PURPOSES IT SERVES.

To the title above might have been added "and how it serves them." In the first issue the JOURNAL gave expression to some of the current criticisms of

the present system of distributing Qs. From the approval with which our comments have met we judge that the last word on the matter has not been said. And in some quarters there is a determination that the last word will not be said until the system in vogue has been so modified that men may earn Qs by playing through a season with the first Rugby, Hockey, or Association Football teams. The gift of a Q to the winner of the tennis singles event is another innovation that should be adopted.

The weaknesses of the system under which the Q is now awarded were suggested in our comments in the first number. The attempt to restrict the number of Qs awarded is an expression of extreme selfishness. It should be entirely subordinate to the purpose which the award of the Alma Mater Society is intended to serve, namely, an inducement to participation in college sports. On the men who uphold her name in athletic contests the Alma Mater sets the stamp of her approval. There can be no possible reason for withholding this from the men who fight her battles in years when through no fault of theirs victory cannot be achieved. The men who have played with the first rugby team during the last three seasons have as yet received for their services no formal recognition from the Alma Mater Society. If the championship is not won next fall it will have been demonstrated that a man may play on the team in four consecutive years without earning the Q that all Queen's men covet.

To effect any reform in the present basis of the distribution of Qs it is necessary to change the constitution of the Alma Mater Society. This task, we understand, will be undertaken at the proper time. In the meantime the matter that we have discussed must be brought to the attention of the Alma Mater that the students may have an opportunity for expressing their opinions. It is to be hoped that the Athletic Committee will consider the suggestions we have made. This committee could take no more effective way of proving its progressiveness than by taking the matter of reform out of the hands of those who are agitating its adoption, and carry it through by its own means.

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#### THE CHURCH AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEM

The Church as an institution has from its foundation had a mission relating to the fundamental things in life. It has served as an expression of the religious instinct in man. In fact, it has its origin in this instinct. It stands for the communion of man and his Maker. On the practical side its duties are multifarious. It reminds man constantly of his origin and high destiny. It keeps alive reverence for the Divine. It exhorts to moral conduct and full self-realization. To the degenerate it points the way to new life. Its touch extends even to the sick and suffering. Its aims provoke constant efforts to meet spiritual and physical necessities.

In modern times new conditions have created a number of new human difficulties that the church must attempt to relieve. The mission broadens on its practical side. The grave social problems of modern society involve the church in



one of its most difficult and important tasks. What is the social problem? In the first place it breaks on analysis into a number of problems more or less closely related. It involves what is generally known as the industrial problem, which again divides into a number of evils such as child labor, the antagonism of labor and capital with the dire consequences that it entails, injustice in the distribution of the rewards of industry and other matters similar in nature. Civic unrighteousness constitutes one of its important elements. The social problem, too, relates to the sad condition of the hordes of immigrants that come to us from countries whose level of civilization is below that to which we have attained. Another of its features is slum life where there is degradation and suffering and a deadened moral sense. To these problems, then, the church must give more attention. If it does so it will prove its concern for the vital essentials of religion and begin the process of emancipation from empty forms. It is within the power of the church to voice opinion against the employment of children in factories, and other features of the industrial side of the social problem. It is within the power of the church to convert the immigrant into a useful citizen. Other agencies or organizations may fight these defects in society but the appeal of the church is most powerful. If the social problem is to be solved the ministers of various denominations with the forces at their command must lead the movement against the evils that are its source.

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### *Editorial Notes.*

On the day of Queen's-McGill game in Montreal many complaints were heard about the condition of the McGill campus. Of course all allowance is made for the impossibility of preventing the fall of rain that marked the day, but in the morning before the rain began the campus was unfit for football. It is impossible to play anything but a heavy, close game on a field that has poor sod and imperfect drainage. We have never seen the McGill campus in good condition. Our rugby team in the future should prepare for the massed style of play before games in Montreal. A team with fast halves and light outsides is almost sure to find the condition of McGill campus a handicap that it will be unable to overcome. In so far as the defects we have suggested in the campus are due to natural causes that cannot be overcome we recognize of course that nothing can be done. It remains a fact, however, that the McGill football field is perennially bad.

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The Journal begs to acknowledge the receipt of invitations from the committees in charge the Freshman's Reception and the Science Dinner. We value these invitations, not because they represent a form of graft, but because they appear to indicate that the Journal is recognized as having a part in college life.

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We are sorry that the meetings of the Alumni Conference do not extend over a month. The excellent lectures and papers that are given on a wide

range of subjects furnish a stimulus to intellectual life and break the routine of ordinary work. The opportunities that the authorities give the students of hearing interesting lectures by men who are specialists in their own lines and come here with the atmosphere of their own callings constitutes one of the most valuable features of life at Queen's.

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The college authorities on whose behalf Principal Gordon recently voiced a demand of ethnological specimens for the Museum, has received from J. P. Thomson a valuable and unique collection of curios. Mr. Thomson has for a number of years lived in Australia where his contact with some of the native tribes of that country and its coast islands has given him excellent opportunity of making such collections. The specimen's included in Mr. Thomson's gift are almost beyond value. Many of them it would be impossible to duplicate. And they will become more valuable with time ;for each year the contact of the native races with civilized peoples changes their habits and leads them to adopt modern utensils and weapons. In the next issue the JOURNAL will give a more detailed description of the new addition to our Museum. The letter that Mr. Thomson sent to Principal Gordon to apprise him of the shipment of his gift, breathes the very spirit of loyalty and devotion to Queen's. It also will be published in the next number.

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We regret our inability to give our readers full reports of the various lectures given before the Alumni Conference. The address of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, of the *Globe*, together with the papers read by Professors Watson and Jordan and Mr. McKay, were of exceptional interest. We hope to publish full reports in a succeeding issue.

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## *Arts.*

THE Inter-University Debating Union Executive met in the old Arts building on Thursday, October 31st, the following members representing the different universities: Queen's—D. A. McArthur, B.A., president; Toronto—J. A. Carlyle, 1st vice-pres.; Ottawa—Mr. Doyle, 2nd vice-pres.; McGill—A. G. McGougan, sec.-Treas. Prof. Cappon, the honorary vice-president, gave an address of welcome and also dealt with several important aspects of the work of the I.U.D.L. The constitution was amended so as to allow the membership of Toronto University to be transferred from the Literary Society to the Students' Parliament whenever the former gives notice to the I.U.D.L. executive to that effect. Another amendment proposed by Queen's, stipulated that the first debate in the series be held each year on or before December 5, the second not later than Dec. 25, and that the subject for the latter be submitted not later than Dec. 12.

The application of McMaster University for admission to the Union was

presented and thoroughly discussed in all its aspects. By all it was recognized that McMaster had showed that she possessed debating talent of the very first order and in this respect would be a valuable addition to the Union. But it was felt that if five universities were included in the Union a schedule perfectly fair and satisfactory to all the universities concerned could not be arranged. For instance, it might result that one university in a single year would have to participate in three debates; thus requiring a total of six debaters. On this ground the executive had to refuse, though with great regret, the application of McMaster. However, in the event of a sixth application for admission to the Union by another college, McMaster was requested to renew her application.

The schedule for debates during 1907-8 was fixed as follows: Toronto at Queen's, Dec. 4; McGill at Ottawa, Dec. 4. The final debate will be held on Dec. 24. If Queen's and Ottawa win in the preliminaries, the final will be held at Queen's; if Queen's and McGill win, at McGill; if Toronto and McGill win, at Toronto; if Toronto and Ottawa win, at Ottawa.

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The time-honored annual "scrap" between Science and Medicine and Arts and Divinity took place on Monday, Nov. 4, and was fought to the end despite all philosophic protests. Shortly after ten o'clock science and Medicine rushed the halls of the new Arts building, proclaiming in gruesome yells not to be mistaken that they were ready for the fray. As many of the Arts men as possible were summoned from their classes and the opposing sides revelled in deeds of strength and daring on the campus from then till noon.

Considered from a tactical point of view, this year's battle was a departure, one might almost say a retrogression, from former methods. It was essentially a guerilla warfare, due to the small number of Arts men as compared with their opponents. Instead of the great sweeping rush across the campus with the two forces meeting with a tremendous shock, there was to be seen this year only a number of struggling groups of students above each of which, when one side had vanquished the other, there soared several pairs of boots belonging to the conquered. The result as well as the tactics employed might have been different had not so large a number of Arts men considered it their place to view the battle from afar off and, along with the ladies, to vicariously participate in the excitement of the fray. However, outnumbered as they were, the Arts men upheld their cause nobly in the good-natured struggle that ended with the belligerents cheering for one another.

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On the evening of Oct. 22 Professor Morison entertained his history students in the old Arts building by an exhibition of lantern views illustrative of the political life of the 18th century. When the views had been shown, a dainty lunch was served, after which the evening's entertainment was concluded by singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and "God Save the King."

Prof. Morison stated that one of the objects of the reception and enter-

tainment was that he might become personally acquainted with his students. In addition to this he hoped that meetings of this kind would result in a more living interest in the study of history; for history, as he had intimated at the fall Convocation, could not be fully realized by mere teaching.

It is safe to say that the cartoons shown, together with the explanatory comments on them by Prof. Morison, presented the 18th century politician in an entirely new light to the majority of those present. The circle of politicians who shaped Britain's destiny in this momentous period of history consisted of a small and exclusive class dominated by its own peculiar vices and weaknesses. We are apt to think of such great men as Pitt, Fox and Sheridan with an awe that elevates them above the ordinary human being. Such conceptions as these receive a very rude jolt from the cartoons of the day in which these men flourished. When the brutal exaggeration, so characteristic of the 18th century cartoon, depicts our heroes of that age as drunkards, gamblers and "grafters" of the lowest type, when the age in which these men lived saw them so differently from what the majority of people now believe them to be, there is still some hope for the good reputation of our Captain Sullivans, our Emmersons and our Hymans in the annals of posterity.

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The first of the series of Sunday afternoon services was held in Convocation Hall on Sunday, Nov. 3, Principal Gordon conducting the service. There was a good attendance both of students and of those from outside the university. It might not be out of place here to mention the suggestion of the president of the Y.M.C.A., who recalled the fact that these services were especially designed for the students and intimated that it was the desire of Principal Gordon that the students should occupy the seats in the body of the hall well toward the front. It would have been much easier for the speaker on Sunday afternoon and, in addition, would have made the service appear much more representative of the student body had those in the gallery been seated in the body of the hall.

The Principal chose for the text of his discourse those words from Proverbs 4:7—"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom." He began by defining wisdom as the faculty of being able to come into touch with the Infinite, and showed how the student in his researches in the different branches of knowledge and how man in general in his daily paths of life came into contact with the manifold expressions of Divine Purpose. The students of Queen's University were familiar with the truth that Matter does not exist as separate from Mind. Just as an edifice of brick or stone had beneath its material surface the evidence of a creative mind, so every dewdrop, every blade of grass, the regularity of the heavenly bodies, the upward evolution of mankind through the centuries of history—so did all these manifest the workings of the guiding hand of Providence. In pursuing study, in contemplating nature or the heroic efforts of man we were "thinking the thoughts of God after Him."

But mere thinking was not enough; a strong will was needed to ensure that we do what we know to be right. Byron, the poet, had, with his splendid

gift of intellect, penetrated to the higher realms of truth but the greatness of his life was not in proportion to his intellect. In the present day the tendency was to over-rate the material side of life and look upon wealth as being all-powerful. The ideal life, however, could only be realized by the subordination of material interests to their proper sphere and by a clear conception of the dominant place that the spiritual should occupy in man's existence.

The first inter-year debate of the season took place at last meeting of Alma Mater Society before an exceptionally large audience. The subject was, "Resolved that Canada should move to abrogate the treaty admitting Japanese emigrants to Canada." The affirmative was upheld by Messrs. D. C. Caverley and Kennedy of '08, while the negative was championed by Messrs. H. D. Black and A. P. Menzies, of '09. The debate was keenly and closely contested but the board of judges, consisting of Prof. Morison, Rev. J. A. Donnell and G. Platt, B.A., decided that the negative had succeeded in overthrowing the arguments of the affirmative.

The affirmative tried to establish that the Japanese emigrant was undesirable because of his low moral character, because he was an imitator rather than an originator, and was therefore a parasite on existing social conditions. His low standard of living, they said, was driving the white man out of the country and filling British Columbia with a degraded horde of heathens whose lack of initiative as a race was utterly incompatible with their assimilation by an aggressive individualistic western civilization. They asserted that trade with Japan would not be injured by the abrogation of the treaty and claimed that industrial conditions at present on the coast were in a very low state on account of Japanese immigration, and even intimated that the annexation of British Columbia to the United States was a possibility.

The negative charged their opponents with basing their arguments on race prejudice. Moreover, they asserted that Japan's phenomenal progress during the last fifty years, the fact that she possessed a responsible and representative government, that the Japanese were essentially a thinking people, and that those on the coast had offered to contribute a quota to the South African Canadian contingent, went to show that the Japanese could be, and were actually being, assimilated by Canadian society. They contended that the abrogation of the treaty would cause a Japanese boycott of Canadian goods and would deprive Britain of a much-needed ally in the Pacific. The west needed Japanese labor, and by quotations from recent numbers of the *Labor Gazette* they proved that labor conditions in British Columbia were in a thriving state. Finally, they claimed that, if considered necessary, the existing treaty could be changed by means of change of wording or by amendment without abrogation.

#### NEWS NOTES.

The final year will hold their annual At-Home on the 29th inst.  
Mr. G. E. Meldrum has been elected to the presidency of the Dramatic

Club to fill the place of Mr. J. B. Skene, who is not in college this year.

The first regular meeting of the Arts Society was held on Nov. 2. The honorary president, Prof. Callander, gave an instructive address on "Higher Education."

An electric motor has been installed in the basement of the new Arts building to run the ventilating fan. Its droning hum reminds us that the big "brain factory" is keeping up with the times in modern equipment.

Mr. R. J. McDonald, M.A., gave one of the best papers before the Y.M.C.A., on Nov. 1, that has been given this year. His subject was "The Sinlessness of Jesus."

Professor Shortt was in Columbus, Ohio, last week, attending the National Tax Association before which he read a paper on the "Taxation of Public Service Utilities."

The freshmen year have appointed Messrs. K. Macdonell and McKay to represent them on Nov. 23 in the inter-year debate with '10. Messrs. Wylie and Gray will represent the sophomores.

Saturday, Nov. 2, was a rainy day for the Arts elections and consequently a very small vote was polled. Less than one hundred votes were cast. Considering the number of students registered, lack of interest in the Arts Society as well as bad weather must have been the cause of the small vote. The results are as follows: Hon. Pres., Prof. Campbell (accl.) ; Pres., W. A. Dobson; Vice-Pres., A. Donnell; Sec., H. McKinnon; Treas., D. C. Caverley; Auditor, L. K. Sully (accl.) ; Critic, W. D. McIntosh. Committee men—P.G. & P.M.: A. Rintoul; '08, M. R. Bow; '09, J. B. Stirling; '10, H. Young; '11, W. Scott.

Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis—Chief Justice, J. G. McCammon; Jr. Judge, J. M. Simpson; Sr. Prosecuting Attorney, D. A. McArthur; Sheriff, J. W. Gibson; Clerk, W. H. Burgess; Chief of Police, Geo. C. Valens; Jr. Prosecuting Attorney, D. L. McKay; Crier, A. B. Klugh. Constables—'08, A. D. McDonnell, J. G. McEachern; '09, W. Dobson, A. B. Turner; '10, A. G. Dorland, G. E. McKinnon; '11, K. Macdonnell, J. McLeish.

The officers elected for the year '08 are as follows:—Hon. Pres., Prof. Morison; Pres., D. I. McLeod; Vice-Pres., Miss Stewart; Sec.-Treas., A. T. Malloch; Asst. Sec., Miss Fargey; Poetess, Miss Pierce; Orator, M. N. Ormond; Prophet, M. Colquhoun; Historian, Miss Shaw; Marshall, G. H. Wilson.

The year '09 has elected the following officers:—Hon. Pres., Prof. Dyde; Pres., G. S. Fife; Vice-Pres., Miss Thomas; Sec.-Treas., A. P. Menzies; Asst. Sec.-Treas., Miss Cameron; Historian, Miss Summerby; Prophet, A. B. Klugh; Orator, J. McQuarry; Marshall, W. R. Morrison; Poet, M. J. Patton.

The Political Science and Debating Club has elected the following officers: Hon. Pres., Prof. Shortt; Pres., D. C. Caverley; Vice-Pres., R. McLaughlin; Critic, O. D. Skelton, M.A.; Sec.-Treas., A. D. Cornett. Executive Committee: Arts—C. W. Livingstone; Science—W. L. Uglow; Medicine—S. M. Polson; Divinity, R. J. McDonald; Education—H. P. May.



## Science.

**B**RIGHT and cloudless weather smiled on the third and fourth year students on their trip through the mining district during the Thanksgiving holidays, and it was only when homeward bound that Saturday's rain made them realize what might have been. The clear autumnal days, the cool, brisk atmosphere, the rugged scenery with its hills and lakes, its forest and clearing, and its profusion of coloring, added a pleasure to the excursion that will be remembered as long as the mines and the rocks, which were the real object of our quest.

It is by such journeys as these that one is made to realize how advantageously the Kingston School of Mines is situated. At an insignificant cost and in a few hours' time a class of students can be taken into a mineral district offering a variety of ore bodies and rock formations that is unequalled in any other district on the continent. Ontario is famous for its unique ore deposits, and with its graphite, its feldspar, its corundum, its nickel and its cobalt deposits opening up one after the other one wonders what next she has to reveal.

But we could not see it all in the four days at our disposal and so had to content ourselves with visiting the mines adjacent to the K. & P. railway. The party, consisting of twenty-two students, was in charge of Professors Brock and Gwillim. The mines visited were Richardson's feldspar quarry, the Parham zinc mine, the Calabogie graphite mine, and the Wilbur iron mine. Each property offers its own peculiar and interesting characteristics both in the nature of an occurrence of the ore body and in the method of mining. Each presented an object lesson that is not to be found in books and stamped its features on the memory—there to stay. No one of those who took in the excursion doubts its value. The professors and mine managers were deluged with questions, and this fact together with the general enthusiasm of the crowd indicated the tone of appreciation which prevailed.

In conclusion we offer our gratitude to those who organized and conducted the excursion and especially to the mine managers who afforded every facility for seeing their properties and freely extended their hospitality to us.

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### NOTES ON THE TRIP.

Never wear a white collar when visiting a graphite mine.

M. Y. Williams refused to lend his moral support to the Calabogie dance.

The prof's were keen on dances and church socials.

"Kid" McKay says he was justified in soaking the "drunk."

"Teddie" Birkett ran up against the "apple pie" sheet proposition for the first time.

The beds in that part of the country were not made for Ransom.

Messrs. Kilburn and McDowall made a series of social calls in Calabogie.

The prof's were among the boys.

"Shorty" Orford's repertoire of stories, parables and proverbs keeps fresh and up-to-date.

Several of the natives mistook Osborne for a thunderstorm.

Trueman, alias Thompson, and Harding, alias Jackson, alone were able to gain admittance to the upper stratum of Calabogie society.

When Twitchell wasn't pulling beds to pieces he was repairing his own.

Agazziz arrived home with the rest of the crowd.

Prof. Gwillim did not really need the bath that Hubert gave him.

#### JE M'APERÇOIS QUE.

A. M. Grant, who is noted for kicking lamps over and setting fire to residences, has lately reappeared in Science Hall.

Charlie Murry, '07, is in town with a luxuriant growth of whiskers.

Meikle, Thomson, McKay and T. A. McGinnis are suffering from football injuries of a more or less serious nature.

J. N. Stanley can be daily found perusing (?) books in the Engineering library.

C. L. Hays encountered the Philistines in Arts and now retains a handsome piece of walking stick as a souvenir.

A. W. Fares is an enthusiastic supporter of student rushes.

T. B. is strongly in favor of a dry dinner this year.

E. S. Malloch has given up smoking until Lent.

Dutch Young is getting down to work early this year. It is expected that he will take a couple of days off when "Stew" comes to town.

#### MILITARY OR OTHERWISE.

Passenger to student—"From Kingston, you said?"

Student—"Yes."

Passenger—"Oh! that's the place where they wear the stripes, isn't it?"

Student—"Well, er—which do you mean? R. M. C. or the penitentiary?"

#### ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

The dinner committee appointed by the society has been doing very good work towards making this year's science dinner the best ever held by the society. The 6th of December has been chosen as the date for the function and invitations were out as early as November 5th.

Many prominent engineers and public men are expected for the occasion and it is hoped that Science students will be out in overwhelming numbers to welcome our distinguished guests.

The annual meeting of the society which, according to constitutional law, was held on Friday, Nov. 1st, was attended by merely a quorum when a mo-

tion was put and adopted that in view of the absence of so many Science students on various excursions, the annual meeting adjourn until Friday, Nov. 15.

At the regular meeting immediately following, Mr. Drury gave notice that at the annual meeting he will move that a fee of one dollar be collected from Science students, at time of registration, to go towards defraying cost of the annual dinner. This motion will likely be strongly opposed by quite a few members who object to any further increase in the fees.

The society has appointed a musical committee this year which has been very active towards getting out new songs and installing a piano in the large lecture room of the Engineering building. As Science furnishes about seventy-five per cent. of the members of the college orchestra, much good music is looked for at some of the meetings.

Prof. R. W. Brock will deliver an address to the society in the near future.

Another important addition to the teaching staff of the university has been made by the appointment of Mr. Lindsay Malcolm, M.A., '05, B.Sc., '07, as lecturer in mathematics, surveying and municipal engineering. In surveying and municipal work Mr. Malcolm has had a long experience, while in mathematics his record is a brilliant one, as was shown by his capturing the gold medal in that subject in 1905. As for scholarships, he won all that were in his course of studies.

After graduation in April, 1907, he went to Stratford as city engineer, which position he held until this appointment.

Professor Gill and a party of electrical and mechanical engineering students travelled to Montreal on Nov. 1st and visited several of the city's largest industrial establishments of mechanical importance.

## *Medicine.*

**N**EVER before was there such a large Freshman class, showing that the efficiency of Queen's Medical College is being more widely advertised. Over sixty have at the present registered.

It is interesting to note the change that has taken place in the Anatomical Laboratory during the last few years. Where anarchy reigned in the olden days, the dissecting room is now noted for being one of the most orderly ones within the medical walls.

Dr. G. W. Mylks, who spent the last summer visiting hospitals in the old country, is delivering to the final year a series of lectures on "Anaesthetics." The doctor has been connected with the year '08 since that class entered college. During the first two years he lectured on Anatomy, and last year on Applied Anatomy.

At a meeting of the Aesculapian Society it was decided not to hold the annual dinner until after Christmas holidays. It will be served in the new

Medical building, which will not be opened until then. The committee in charge will spare no pains in making the dinner the most successful yet held by the society. Prominent speakers will be invited to deliver addresses. The name of Dr. Osler has been suggested as one.

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Dr. W. Gibson is doing research work along the lines of "Opsonic Index." He has asked for the assistance of two final year students. J. C. Byers and H. C. Connolly have volunteered.

Dr. B. Asselstine, who has been acting as house surgeon at Rockwood Hospital, has sailed for Australia, where he will practise.

P. J. Quinn has been appointed house surgeon at the Hotel Dieu. This position has been held until late by Dr. J. P. Quigley.

Dr. L. L. Playfair has been calling on friends before his departure to the West. The doctor intends practising in Alberta.

Dr. W. L. Shirreff was an interested spectator at the Queen's-Ottawa rugby match.

With each year come students from other colleges to enter our graduating class. C. J. Sweeney, from McGill, seeks his degree in the spring.

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Overheard just before the Queen's-McGill rugby match at Montreal:  
 Young Lady—"Why, there is Mr. Ken-e-y. I heard he had promised his girl in Ottawa that he would risk his life no longer."

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At Miss McAuley's dancing class—"Who is that tall freshman?"  
 Long P-t (overhearing)—"I'd like to tell you that I ain't no freshman."

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At boarding house on a Sunday evening, shortly after church.  
 Room-mate—"Why are you home so early?"  
 W. M-rr-s-n—"She called me Little Willie."

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A neat bacillus, with rounded ends,  
 Was seen, by means of a powerful lens,  
 Moving with undulating grace  
 Through a fashionable lymphatic space.  
 His graceful appearance would take with some,  
 As he picked his teeth with a flagellum,  
 Tho' he flirted in a way to shock us  
 With every common streptococcus.  
 Yet his mind was filled, one might say wholly,  
 With thoughts of sweet *Amœba Coli*.  
 Her mobile form 'twas his conjecture  
 Languished within the sigmoid flexure.  
 So, hurrying through a tissue rancid  
 To an artery of rapid transit,

He took, in a depot of congestion,  
 A blood disc found for the large intestine.  
 But, just as he reached Amoeba's door,  
 He heard a protoplasmic roar;  
 And there, repulsive in his might,  
 Was a hungry, savage phagocyte.  
 His mouth was large, and his words profane,  
 So our hero drew his good ptomaine,  
 "Swish! Snap!" went a pseudopodic jaw,  
 And "gulp" went a phagocytic maw.  
 And his mistress saw a vacancy  
 Where her loved bacillus used to be;  
 Then Amoeba, with a doleful shiver,  
 Went far away to the dismal liver.—*E.r.*

## *Divinity.*

THE mighty shouts in camp proclaim that the members of Divinity Hall have returned to college life. While recollections of the past summer are replete with pleasant memories—memories of a people who bore patiently with indifferent sermons and still more indifferent pastoral work, because received in the faith that "the young man means well"—nevertheless the student missionary gladly turns his face to Queen's, with his mind the more strongly resolved to pursue the truth which alone will enable him to rise to the full stature of manhood.

Some of those who have been accustomed this time of the year to return to Kingston and the class-room, will doubtless regret that this autumn finds them in more settled spheres of toil, and will envy those who are still students. It is, of course, a little melancholy to reflect that some of the voices and faces to which we had grown accustomed during the last five or six years will no longer be heard and seen in our midst. We wish them every success in their life's work.

Of last year's graduates in Theology, G. A. Brown, M.A., B.D., is settled at Burke's Falls, North Bay Presbytery; W. J. Watt, B.A., B.D., is in Foxwane, Man.; R. M. Stevenson, B.A., B.D., has the care of souls in Wawanesa, Man.; R. W. Beveridge, B.A., is stationed at Rokeby, Sask.; and last, but by no means least, A. T. Barnard, M.A., and D. H. Marshall, B.A., have returned to college to pursue post-graduate courses.

A cordial welcome, with seats on the front benches, is extended to the men who enter Theology this session. No doubt, in due time, by the laying on of hands and the benediction of the Pope these gentlemen will be solemnly set apart to solve the mysteries of exegesis and apologetics. We understand that the class entering the Hall this year is unusually large. All of the men are well known to us, and we feel sure that their conduct will be such as will be-

come meek and humble freshmen. We hold out to them the right hand of fellowship.

By the time this copy of the JOURNAL reaches its readers, the Alumni conference of the session 1907-1908 will be a thing of the past. The results for the highest good, we feel, will be ever present. This year the conference was particularly happy in its choice of speakers and subjects. The papers read and the discussions that followed ought to be most helpful and inspiring to the pastor in the active work of the ministry, and to the student in Divinity. One point that was strongly emphasized was that there is nothing to fear from a rational and sympathetic exposition of what is commonly called Higher Criticism.

For the information of those who may be interested attention is called to the fact that there is a missionary association in connection with the university. The work of this association is one of the practical expressions of the mental and moral life of Queen's. It is one of the mediums through which our men manifest their attitude toward the world. From of old Queen's has been deeply imbued with the missionary spirit, and at the present time the university is well represented in all the great mission fields of the world. The main interest of the Q.U.M.A. for the past few years has been given to home mission work; and in view of the new life which is striving so vigorously just now in the outlying portions of the Dominion. The Canadian work must continue to receive special attention. Last summer good work was done by the men who went under the auspices of the association. There were two men in New Ontario and three out West. In addition to home mission effort we intend supporting three native preachers on the foreign field. During the college session the society meets every Saturday morning at 11 o'clock in the old Arts building. An interesting and instructive programme is being prepared. The work of the Q.U.M.A. is by no means confined to Divinities. All students are welcome.

The Hall is pleased to welcome J. R. McCrimmon, B.A., '06, back to Queen's. J. R. spent last session in attendance at the Presbyterian college, Montreal. Evidently he came to the conclusion that "there is no place like home."

It is reported that E. L. Pennock will enter Divinity next session. We hope the report is correct. He would be a decided gain to the football and hockey circles of the Hall.

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## *Ladies.*

WHAT is it going to cost girls? And just what is the value of that for which you are paying the price? Is it worth while to sacrifice, as so many of you are doing, the best years of your lives, your comfortable homes, and the protection and gentle guiding that they represent, and at least to risk the sacrifice of your robust health in the days and nights of mental and nervous strain to which you must subject yourselves.

Oh yes, you say, of course it is—gloriously worth while, for are not we making this sacrifice willingly—nay, gladly, since by its means we may de-



velop all that it is possible for us to become, may stand in the front rank of Canadian womanhood, because we are the proud possessors of "higher education."

But what does this higher education stand for? To an onlooker at least it means four or five years from the glory of a girl's life, spent in a hurried rush from lecture hall to committee room, from Y. W. to Levana meetings, from evenings of mental strain and books at home to evenings of even more dangerous, nervous waste at various "At-Homes" and dances. Then follows the pride of graduation day, the congratulations of friends, the waning interest in those potent letters that at first looked so interesting on an envelope, and then putting herself in some place in the life of the world—as teacher, business woman, or home-maker.

And now what? To be sure, this graduate of ours will be a person of much importance in the community, for are not rank and influence determined by that indefinable something which we call culture and which education is supposed to give? She will be a welcome guest in the best homes and her opinion will be asked on questions of importance. She will have it in her power to influence many a life towards her ideal and is not that the best purpose of any life? Some one has said very tritely, and I think very truly, "Man's rank is his power to uplift," and I take it that if our college girl is to become a queen among her associates she will do so by means of the power she may be able to exert, to elevate the life around her to higher levels, "to help the whole stream of humanity towards perfection."

But supposing it should be, that during those years of association with student life, with great men and movements, with all the world of art that is revealed at college—supposing that in this learning and developing tastes for such things, she may have lost the desire and the power to sympathize with her other life, that she will meet some day—nay, every day—that, having had no broadening influences, is narrow and sordid but withal human—aye, and divine, and in need of help. It may be in that home where she boards, or in the poorer home where she may chance to call, or possibly at her dressmaker's or milliner's, that she will meet the real test of her 'higher education.' Does it enable her to see the need of that other life, to understand it and to give it sympathy and help, or does it build for her a "Palace of Art" which removes her in very ungodlike 'isolation' from the life of the world around and from the opportunity of service there.

The world will ever demand the ministry of loving sympathy from womanhood. Throughout all the ages it has been woman's special mission to touch with healing power the suffering lives around her. Should she fail in this her greatest privilege, what then for the world? Let us not forget then that while it is very essential we should have such development and wide outlook on life as perhaps nothing can give us like our college experience, we may yet fail of the truest success if we do not keep ever in mind the thought that there is a large element in our world to whom this college experience is entirely foreign and yet to whose lives we must link our own so that understanding and appre-

ciating their difficulties we may be of service to them. Surely it is gloriously worth while to pay the price and secure the power if we are careful not to forget that "To whom much is given of her also shall much be required."—Contributed.

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The debate between '08 and '09, and the auction sale of magazines formed the programme at the meeting of the Levana Society on Wednesday, Nov. 6. The subject of the debate was "Resolved that Dicken's representation of life and social conditions of his time is true." Miss Corkery and Miss Phillips ('09) were the speakers for the affirmative, and Miss Shaw and Miss Stewart ('08) upheld the negative side of the question. The decision was given in favor of the negative. While the judges were coming to a decision, Miss Watson conducted the sale of magazines and by her eloquence succeeded in realizing a goodly sum for the Levana coffers.

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Miss Senior spent a few days in Montreal recently. She says the great metropolis is infinitely preferable to Dickens.

Sophomore—Have you seen her lately?

Post-Grad.—No, but I saw her father.

Query—What did he mean.

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The editor asked for a contribution, and this was handed in:

You asked me to fill up your column  
 With whatever I fitting might deem.  
 But where could I get inspiration,  
 And write on a suitable theme  
 When all I e'er hear at the table  
 Concerns cleomargerine?

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## ***Athletics.***

QUEEN'S, O; M'GILL, 16.

Nov. 2nd.

WHILE it was generally conceded that Queen's team which played in Montreal, was badly crippled by the absence of Turner, Cooke and Williams, it was hardly thought that McGill would win by such a decisive score. The result of the game was due to better team work on McGill's part and to their superiority in kicking, which was about the only play that could be attempted with any degree of success on account of the swampy condition of the field. Queen's counted on being able to pull off a few runs but the state of the ground prevented anything of that style of play. Individually the halves played good football, but as usual failed to combine for ground gaining plays. In running

back punts the whole back division showed up well, but in getting the ball from scrimmage it was nearly always a case of a one-man play. When the opposing wing line is inferior, our play may do, but it generally takes three halves all their time to outwit a good wing line. The team lined up as follows:

Full back, Crawford; halves, Macdonnell, Elliott, Marshall; quarter, Dobson; scrimmage, May, Barker, Bruce; inside, Kennedy, Gallagher; middle, Buck, McCann; outside, Murphy and Beggs.

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QUEEN'S II, 4; M'GILL II, 5.

Nov. 2nd.

The second team failed to win out the round against McGill, losing the return game by one point. Queen's played excellent ball, and had they not attempted to win the game by scoring touchdowns they should have won the game. Time and again Queen's were within striking distance of McGill's line but failed to make their yards and had to give up the ball.

The game was very fast from start to finish and free from all rough play except on one occasion when Grimshaw had his nose broken as a result of some "inside" football.

The team lined up as follows: Full back, Fraser; halves, Madden, Pennock (captain), McKenzie; quarter, Grimshaw; scrimmage, Wood, McKay, Norrish; inside, Brown, Clarke, middle, Pringle, Lawson; outside, Houser and Young.

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QUEEN'S III, 18; R.M.C. II, 13.

Nov. 2nd.

The third team won the second game from the R.M.C. but failed to pull down the Cadets' lead of 24 points and so lost the round. Considering the condition of the campus the game was fairly good and the players were cheered to violent deeds by the handful of spectators who braved the elements.

The experiment of having a third team has been tried now for two years and the results have been very satisfactory. Last year's third team probably composed the second team this year, and judging from the promise shown by the third team of this season, the majority of the players should move up a notch next year. The following composed the team: Full back, Haffner; halves, Brunet, George, McCormack; quarter, Marcellus; scrimmage, Moffat, Reid, Dunkley; inside, Thompson, McKay; middle, Hughes, McDonald; outside, Omond and Losee.

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#### ASSOCIATION.

The soccer team played the return match with McGill on Nov. 2nd. The result was a draw, neither side scoring. The match was well contested, as the score would indicate.

The Queen's team was as follows: Goal, Smeath; full backs, Ramsay, Carmichael; halves, McIntosh, Chatham, Pilkey; forwards, Drewry, Foster, Trimble, Fleming and Hope.

## INTERCOLLEGIATE TRACK MEET.

The intercollegiate games were held on Queen's athletic grounds on Thanksgiving day. This was the first time that the games have been held on Queen's grounds. Varsity won the championship, the result by points being Toronto 60½, McGill 36, Queen's 11½.

Three intercollegiate records were broken, viz., by Donahue, McGill, in the pole vault; Frank, Toronto, in throwing the hammer; and McKinnon, Queen's, in putting the shot.

A special meeting of the Alma Mater Society was held at 7.30 when Professor MacPhail presented the winners with the prizes. The results of the events were:

100 yards dash—F. Halbhaus, Toronto, 10 2-5 seconds; D. J. Sebert, Toronto; W. J. Carney, McGill.

Half-mile—J. C. Kemp, McGill, 2.01 4-5; L. A. Wright, Toronto, H. T. Logan, McGill.

Broad jump—R. E. Powell, McGill, 19 ft. 7 in.; H. C. Davis, Toronto; B. W. Frank, Toronto.

Pole vault—C. A. Donahue, McGill, 10 ft. 2 1-2 in.; D. E. Foster, Queen's; W. Laflamme, Toronto, and J. B. Saint, Queen's, equal.

16-lb. hammer—R. W. Frank, Toronto, 116 ft. 7 in., or 4 ft. 5 in. above previous record; H. W. McKinnon, Queen's; A. D. Kay, Toronto.

220 yards race—D. J. Sebert, Toronto, .23 2-5; F. Halbhaus, Toronto; R. A. Donahue, McGill.

One mile race—J. C. Kemp, McGill, 4.04 1-5; G. E. Woodley, Toronto; A. Kerr, McGill.

16-lb. shot—H. W. McKinnon, Queen's, 38 ft. 5 1-2 in., or 1 1-2 in. above previous record; A. D. W. Kay, Toronto; R. W. Frank, Toronto.

Throwing discus—A. D. W. Kay, Toronto, 98 ft. 5 in.; G. G. Copeland; I. Ballantyne, McGill.

High Jump—O. S. Waugh, McGill, 5 ft. 5 in., H. C. Davis, Toronto, and J. C. Charlebois, Toronto, tied for second place.

120 yards, hurdles—R. A. Donahue, McGill, .18; J. P. Charlebois, Toronto; H. C. Davis, Toronto.

440 yards race—F. Halbhaus, Toronto; D. J. Sebert, Toronto; J. C. Kemp, McGill. Time not taken owing to darkness.

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TENNIS.

Three of the final matches in the tennis tournament have been played. The results are as follows:

Men's singles—W. F. Dyde.

Ladies' Singles—Miss Harriet Watson.

Ladies' doubles—Miss Watson and Miss Macdonnell.

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The secretary of the hockey club is in receipt of a letter from the president of the Intercollegiate Hockey Association of Winnipeg, requesting a game with

the local team during the Christmas recess. The Western team will be composed of representatives of all colleges in Winnipeg and will undoubtedly be able to give us an exhibition of the best type of hockey. It is to be hoped that the management of our team will be able to arrange a game as suggested by the letter to which we refer.

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The Chess Club held its annual meeting on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 7, and elected the following officers: Hon. Pres., A. McPhail; Pres., A. Findlay; Vice-Pres., G. A. Wilson; Sec.-Treas., A. Donnell. Committeemen, R. Gray, D. Jordan.

A tournament is being arranged, and all interested in the game of chess and wishing to enter the tournament should hand in their names at once.

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## *Alumni.*

REV. C. Haughton, B.A., a '07 graduate in Arts of Queen's, and a former graduate of McGill Theological College, has settled in Hemingford, Que.

Rev. R. C. H. Sinclair, B.A., '88, has moved from Fenelon Falls to Inverness, Que., and Rev. T. W. Goodwill, B.A., '98, has moved from Blind River to Cobden, Ont.

Rev. James Stewart, a last year's graduate in Theology, has been supplying for several months at Rockburn, Que.

Mr. L. L. Bolton, M.A., B.Sc., who was president of the A.M.S. in the session '03-'04, is managing a mine near Eganville, Ont.

Miss Lily D. Stewart, B.A., a '07 graduate, is at present principal of the school at White Lake, Ont. Miss Florence M. Ewing, B.A. of '03, commenced teaching in the Gananoque high school last September.

Dr. J. E. Murphy, M.D., of '93, after seven years' successful practice in Pakenham, has moved to Arnprior, and his place has been taken by Dr. W. T. Shirreff, M.D., of the class '03.

Rev. G. A. Brown, M.A., B.D., was inducted into the pastoral charge of Burk's Falls on Oct. 8th.

Rev. A. D. Menzies, late of Beachburg, has spent the last year working in the interests of the Pointe-aux-Trembles mission.

Mr. T. G. Smith, B.A., of '05, has been appointed Science Master in the Collegiate Institute of Napanee.

Mr. L. Percy Eyles, B.Sc., a recent graduate in Science, is settled in Vancouver, B.C., in connection with the B.C. electric railway.

Mr. A. E. Boak, M.A., '07, last year's medallist in Greek, has been appointed assistant professor of classics in McGill University College of Vancouver, B.C.

## Exchanges.

IN a list of freshmen attending Balliol, published in the *Oxford Magazine*, we find the names of N. S. Macdonnell and L. Mulloy, of Queen's College, Kingston, Canada.

The *Notre Dame Scholastic* has been publishing a very interesting series of articles on "Some Aspects of the Oxford Movement." The first of the series gives the "Historical Basis" of the movement, describing the condition of the world of thought, of the church and of the university at the close of the eighteenth century. The writer then traces the rise and development of a new "intellectual activity and moral earnestness" in politics, religion and philosophy. The result of this movement in the political world was the Reform Bill of 1832 and Catholic Emancipation; while out of it grew three distinct schools of thought—the "Rationalistic School of Bentham and the Mills of the Liberals," followers of Arnold and Whately, and the "Tractarians" led by John Keble, Newman and Froude. Of these latter we are told that they "made a determined effort to found a school of thought. Keen, serious and real in character, not a slave to reason, but faithful always to the truth." "The two fundamental tenets that were most deeply rooted in their minds were the sacredness of Tradition and the belief that the Church of England was a part of the ancient Church Catholic."

The conflict between the Liberals and Tractarians is followed up to the appearance of "Tract Ninety" in 1844, the result of which was that "the Movement, which had hitherto been prosperous beyond hope, was broken in two." Finally, in 1845, Newman left the Establishment.

Among the results of this Movement in the writer's view, are "a new generation, greater depth and solidity of mind and eager for truth"; "an intelligent and sympathetic study of the art, the institutions, the spiritual history of the past."

It is interesting indeed to read an estimate of the Tractarian movement from the pen of one who so evidently sympathizes with its general tendencies and with Newman's final position. But the writer has failed to show us clearly as might be desired, why he should so readily accept the result of Liberalism in the political sphere, the Reform Bill and Catholic Emancipation, while he objects to the application of the same principles in other spheres.

Subsequent developments seem to point to the fact that Newman and the Tractarians are not, as our writer believes, really part of the main movement of religious and philosophic ideas. That they did much good no one will deny; but their work was rather to steady and restrain than to lead forward. They were not, as is claimed, marked by "great originality of thought." But standing apart, as they did, from the main movement, they were able to see many of its defects and by their whole attitude as well as by direct criticism, to check any tendency to undue and extravagant developments.

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The writer of "The Growth of the Written Constitution," in the same magazine, has spoiled the effect of an otherwise satisfactory article by the ter-



rific outburst of rhetoric with which he concludes. We cannot believe that the words which follow express the real feelings of the author to the constitution of his country:

"O Immortal Guardian of our nation's liberties, thou wert conceived beside the roaring campfires that marked the frontier line of Germany's warring hosts; thou wert born upon the wave-swept coast of old Britain; thou wert nourished upon the principles of the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights! Grown stronger, thou wert carried in the wave-rocked cradle of the "May-flower" to the wild western shores of freedom. Here was thy home, destined to the God of nations from the beginning of time as the abode of Liberty. Here hast thou grown to the full proportions of a Colossus. Looking to our sister continent at the south, thou swayest tyranny where the tropic-perfumed breezes should have swung the breezes of freedom. Then didst thou become a Colossus, indeed, and with one foot upon the granite hills of the North, the other planted amid the ruins of the Latin American monarchies, with face set toward the West, the fleets of the world sail beneath thee to carry a precious message to the Philipino and the pagan of the Orient; the message that shines in the Stars and Stripes, the message of equality of man—the principle of Liberty."

*Acta Victoriana* from Victoria University, Toronto, is one of the most attractive and well-balanced of college magazines. The literary department of the October number is specially worthy of mention. Prof. Horning contributes "Some Notes of a Trip in Germany." A short story, "Over the Hills to the Poor-House," contains a great deal of human interest and shows considerable skill and, at times, even delicacy of touch. We congratulate and rather envy *Acta* on being able to print two good short stories and a sonnet, all in the first number for the term.

AN ADAPTATION.

(With all Due Apologies.)

He thought he saw a centre half,  
A-falling on the ball,  
He looked again and saw it was  
A splendid funeral.  
"The similarity," said he,  
"Is very plain to all."  
He thought he saw a quarter back  
Who got away quite clear,  
He looked again and saw it was  
The remnants of an ear.  
"Poor fool," he said, "poor silly fool,  
What makes you look so queer?"  
He thought he saw an outside wing  
A-diving at a back,

He looked again and saw it was  
 A doctor in a hack.  
 "Our relatives," he sadly said,  
 "Will soon be wearing black."

—R. Y. C., in *The Varsity*.

Note.—For the benefit of any who may be interested in Comparative College Magazine Literature, the exchanges will be left on the table in the Reading Room, new Arts building.

## Music.

ONE of the good musical events of the year is the annual Thanksgiving recital in St. Andrew's Church. It is always evident that those in charge of this recital strive to present nothing but good music and that well rendered. This was quite evident this year when three foreign artists were secured (at considerable expense) for the recital. These were Mrs. Walker and Mr. Arthur Blight, of Toronto, and W. H. Hewlitt, Mus. Bac., of Hamilton. But surely the high ideals of the promoters of this recital were not realized this year as fully as they wished. Of course we must allow considerable for the fact that we do not know these artists well, we are not familiar with their manner, and perhaps we do not appreciate them at their true value. But even when that is allowed for there was very little in Mrs. Walker's singing that was worthy or enjoyable. Her voice is commonplace and there is little art in her use of it. She might be heard to better advantage in higher, less serious music. But in a song like "The Ninety and Nine," which demands deep feeling, her singing was ineffective.

Mr. Blight has sung in Kingston before, and is very favorably known. He has a splendid baritone voice of good range and fine, rich and even quality. And besides that, he uses it well—very well. He is quite master of his voice. His high notes are well produced and resonant. His middle tones are full, and all his soft tones are beautiful. However, there is one thing about Mr. Blight that makes it impossible to call him a fine artist. He is too self-conscious. In plain words, he is too much concerned about himself. And this, of course, prevents him becoming a true disciple of his art and it spoils our enjoyment of his singing.

The condition of the pipe-organ placed Mr. Hewlitt at a great disadvantage. But in the serenade by Lemare, and in the polonaise in A. major by Chopin, he was at his best. And there he was very satisfying. The delicacy of the former was charming; the vigorous rhythm of the latter was thrilling. Although it is not wise to make bold statements after hearing a man play only three numbers, yet it is not unwise to give expression to the impression made. And the organist of the evening left the impression that he was a true artist, a

man who made of himself a free channel for the expression of the best in the music; a man who subordinated self to the interpretation of the music.

A Thanksgiving recital, or indeed any recital, should be impressive. It should stir a man deeply and leave an impress on his life for days to come. This recital should have filled the hearts of the audience with a deep feeling of thanksgiving. It failed to do this. There was too much that was trivial in it. Too many second-rate songs and too much that was light in the manner of the vocalists. Two things are required to make a recital impressive. First, nothing but good music must be presented, and second, this must be rendered artistically. By good music is meant all music that interprets the natural and healthy life of mankind in all its phases of joy and sadness, strength and weakness, aspiration, hope, courage, thankfulness, etc. Good music is an interpretation of the good life. Thus all music that presents unnatural situations or weak sentimentalism or trivial thoughts is excluded.

By saying that this music must be rendered artistically is meant more than that the voice of the singer must be trained. This is necessary, but besides this the singer's mind must be developed and his spirit chastened and refined. Only then will he be an artist.

But when good music is artistically rendered it is impressive, and it leaves something with us, either brightness or courage or hope or aspiration, or whatever it is an interpretation of. Good Thanksgiving music, artistically rendered, leaves with us a spirit of thankfulness.

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Watch for notices of Rev. Harper Grey's next lecture on music. He is a careful and appreciative student of music and his lectures are interesting and informing. Students' tickets to his course of lectures are 25 cents.

The executive of the Students' Orchestra is looking for men who play the following instruments: Double bass, viol, trombone and clarinet. Those who have their own instruments and cannot turn out might arrange to turn them over to someone who can use them. New players of any orchestral instruments will be welcomed at the regular practices Monday and Wednesday at 5 p.m. in Convocation Hall.

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#### NATURALISTS' CLUB.

The opening meeting of the club for the session was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22nd.

There was a good attendance, and several new members were moved in.

Several of the members gave interesting notes on thier observations during the past summer.

The President, Mr. R. B. Klugh, read a paper on "A Spring with the Birds in Bruce County," in which he told of his spring work in ornithology at the base of the Bruce Peninsular, Ontario. He described the habits of some of the rarer birds and gave representations of their songs and call-notes. Altogether he observed 114 species of birds during the spring migration.

At the close of the paper an interesting discussion took place on some of the birds mentioned.

### *The Conversazione.*

The announcement of the Medical dance and the issuing of the invitations for the Freshmen's reception, brings to the mind the fact that the days of lawn tennis are at an end, "the season of At-Homes is upon us."

The question of At-Homes leads to the consideration of *the* college function—the *conversazione*—the fate of which appears to be hung in the balance.

One thing seems certain and that is it is time for a change in the administration of the affairs of this important function. The plan of the *conversazione*, probably a very good one at the time of its inception, has apparently outlived its usefulness and a new scheme must be adopted more in keeping with the altered condition of college life as it is to-day.

Last year the committee in charge of this function reported a deficit of some fifty-four dollars, due, they affirmed, to the non-support of the student body in general. As a relief for this condition they embodied in their report two suggestions, first, the abolition of the enormously inflated complimentary list, and second, the discontinuance of the plan of canvassing the officers and professors of the college for subscriptions to this function. The second suggestion naturally evolves itself from the first. Fewer than three hundred and fifty students bought tickets last year, and of these the majority sent invitations to friends residing out of town and who did not attend. Allowing then for those invited in the city and vicinity who attended this function, there were not more than 500 people at the *conversazione* whose way was paid. Yet there were over nine hundred people present. Four hundred, therefore, entered on complimentary invitations. This is the main reason why the student body fails to support the *conversazione*. "There is too great a crush" they say, "we can have a better time at the smaller college functions." This is the real attitude of nine-tenths of the student body whether uttered or expressed, and this is the very condition with which every *conversazione* committee is brought face to face.

A pruning of the complimentary list has been suggested. It has already been pruned and pruned, and as a result seems to yearly bring forth more fruit. The complimentary list cannot be pruned, it must be hewn down and cast into the fire or else left as it is.

If the list is to stand, it must be decided whether or not it is the duty of the Alma Mater Society to entertain Queen's friends for it is they that the complimentary list is supposed to represent—or the duty of the University Senate. If the Alma Mater Society decides to be the host as formerly, then it can look for support from only a third of the student body and this, if the faculty be not canvassed, means a deficit of two hundred dollars at least. This the society cannot afford.

On the other hand, if it be the duty of the Senate this body could then act as joint host with the Alma Mater Society, advising the latter of the personnel of the complimentary list and contributing for their entertainment a grant based on the caterer's rate *per capita*.

The second recommendation of last year's committee should meet with the hearty endorsement of all. If the above plan is followed, it will of necessity come into force. In any case, it seems beneath the dignity of this university to ask the professors, whose generosity is already abused, to contribute in this manner to the students' entertainment.

## Conference on Church Union.

ON Wednesday evening, Nov. 6th, as a part of the Alumni Conference now sitting, representatives of the churches concerned spoke on various phases of the subject. The audience of laymen was small; the subject and the speakers deserved a full hall. We give a full report of the opinions expressed, noting that there was no dissenting voice among those who are acknowledged leaders in Canadian life and thought.

Dr. Ryckman, a member of the Union Committee, said in part: "I believe in union. I am sympathetically disposed towards it. I believe union is good *per se*. And yet diversity of religious belief may be justified, as war may be justified, barbarous as it is. The divisions in the Church of Christ have not all been for evil. We do not say that Luther had not sufficient justification when he nailed up his theses, thereby inaugurating the Reformation. Now, in regard to this proposed union, I ask, why should the three churches not unite? If the original causes of separation are removed, why not come together again. The sympathies of God's people to-day are towards union. To my mind, the difficulties in the way are not great. One of them is the idea of independence, the right of any congregation to manage itself without interference. This applies more particularly to the Congregational form of government. But some form of compromise is surely possible. It is not on questions of doctrine that difficulties arise, although it was here that the greatest difficulty was expected. The chief difficulty is in regard to administration, especially with reference to colleges, missionary and benevolent schemes. How will the joint union committee deal with the excellent provision made for superannuated Methodist ministers, as with the Methodist Book Room in Toronto, which is a joint stock company of Methodist clergy? As far as I can see there is no difference between the pulpits of the three churches and I am confident that the project will meet with a speedy and complete success."

Principal Gordon was the next speaker, and he spoke as those who know him would expect, with enthusiasm for a scheme which promised the wider and more energetic spreading of Christ's Kingdom, joined with careful, sane consideration of the momentous and difficult character of the change contemplated. He showed an evident desire to neither minimize nor exaggerate the difficulties, but through every tone ran the clear conviction that this project was God's work and would triumphantly prevail. We regret we cannot give his short address verbatim. "The fundamental principle, the proposed union is to be found in the unity of the church. The primitive church is the ideal. Christ said but little in regard to church organization, for His concern was not with form but with spirit; and such should be our concern. The Apostles', especially Paul's, idea of the church was that it should be one united organism. St. Paul illustrated his meaning by the figure of the Body and the Members. In the church of Paul's day there were causes of division (*e.g.*, the difference between Jew and gentile) more likely to cause serious lines of cleavage than anything to-day. To take two instances: 1st. The interpretation of Scripture.

Modern critical differences are as nothing compared with the diverse and divergent views of Paul's day. Consider also the wide gulf between St. Paul's opinions and those of the churches to whom he wrote. 2nd. The view taken of circumcision. The Jew argued, with much reason, for its retention in the Christian church, alleging not only its immemorial antiquity, but even the example of Christ Himself. But Paul said no. There must be breadth enough in the church to include all. How then did he deal with the differences of opinion? On this principle, "Give truth a fair field and time enough, and it will justify itself." He therefore claimed for himself and accorded to others the utmost freedom. But in the Protestant church, when diversity arose, men have not followed this principle, but have split off from their fellows. So far has this diversity gone that we have come to justify division as the cause of progress, whereas in many cases the progress has been in spite of it. When we look back upon the history of the church we see that men of diverse opinions should never have been forced out of the church."

"Has not the church been dull in conscience as regards its unity, even as it once was in regard to slavery? Has she held as high an idea of her holiness as she should? Compare her sloth and indolence and dulled conscience in regard to foreign missions with the zeal and activity of St. Paul. I believe that the fuller become our views of truth and duty, the closer we will come together. It is because our views have been so limited, so parochial, that we have stayed apart. Twenty-five years ago the Methodist preacher trumpeted forth man's freedom and whispered God's sovereignty, while the Presbyterian just reversed the process. To-day, saving men is the *essential* thing. As regards forms of government and polity,—none of the existing forms is an exact transcript of the Apostolic Church. Nor should they be. There was nothing binding and unalterable in the form then assumed. Change must take place to meet changing conditions. This question is not a difficult problem. In my view, in every consideration the whole argument lies upon the opponents of the proposed union."

Rev. W. H. Sparling was the next speaker. "I am not a member of the Union Committee, and therefore the more appropriately may I comment on the spirit of candor and concession that has characterized all its discussions. I am not an expert on this subject, but take rather the popular standpoint. Canada and the times are moving fast; it is temerity to believe anything impossible. Nothing but good can come from free discussion." Mr. Sparling spoke of a meeting in Montreal at which certain Anglican clergymen had expressed their views, the gist of which was that we should accede to their main point, the theory of apostolic succession, and drew a humorous picture of the respective heads of the three churches renewing their ordination at the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. "There are three reasons in favor of union. 1st, The three churches preach the same gospel. 2nd, The great burden of missionary work. All agree that under present conditions there is a waste of men and money. In our own land we must do for our children what our fathers did for us. And in other lands, we can never win the world till we go

to the work with united front. What must the "heathen" think of the diverse auspices under which mission work is now conducted! 3rd, In the shaping of public thoughts and life in Canada, "Unity is strength." But we must go slowly. The project, if defeated, will be defeated by prejudice, not by reason."

Professor Dyde said that he would speak for the laymen, and said: "The average layman, as I know him, is not much concerned with questions of doctrine, perhaps because he does not often hear them from the pulpit. Nor will he allow such questions to stand in the way of truth. In my opinion, any other attitude is hopelessly antiquated. There is another numerous class—the men who, because of existing differences have begun to lose interest in the church; they regard denomination as equivalent to sect. They call the existing doctrinal differences sectarian feeling. Many of our great philanthropists belong to this class and do their benevolent work outside of the church. A denomination is not a sect. A sect is a body which emphasizes what is peculiar to itself rather than what is common to all. Is there not less of this now than ever before. Church union will, if it do nothing else, give the quietus to the whole nation of sectarianism. What is a church? Take the most obvious definition, —a company banded together for the promotion of the highest kind of life. If this is a satisfactory definition, is union not easy. There are three usual arguments against union. 1st. Aggregation does not mean force. 2nd. Size of weapon does not ensure effectiveness. 3rd. Rivalry is a good thing for the church. The proposed step seems to be just a step, to be followed by others. This thought about the future should not weaken our hold upon the present but cause us to give direction to the forces now at work. Union seems to be a necessary, not a hindering step."

Mr. G. M. Macdonnell gave it as his opinion that the average man is apathetic and indolent in the matter. Mr. Robertson and Rev. M. MacGillivray spoke shortly and sympathetically of the proposed union.

W. M. H.

## ***Comments on Current Events.***

### IMMIGRATION.

THE anti-Japanese riots in Vancouver served at least to direct attention to the possible results of the immigration policy that we have pursued for some time. With immense areas of unsettled land in the West, with industries that demand large numbers of laborers, and with a growing concern for that greatness or prestige that lie in the population we have for some years carried on an immigration propaganda. To the foreigner we have opened our gates. We have welcomed him to our shores and have even offered him inducements to come to us. The fertile lands of our country are at his disposal. We will assist him to meet the cost of crossing the ocean that separates Canada from the land of his birth. In European countries we have established bureaus for the dissemination of information touching our climate, our resources, the

openings in our industries and our general attitude toward immigrants. We have gone abroad to advertise our country that men from other lands might be attracted to it. Our motives for doing so cannot furnish matter for reproach. It is an honest conviction that an influx of foreign elements will permit a more rapid development of resources, will stimulate our industries.

Our propaganda, too, has not been barren of results. From countries in which conditions are hard and political freedom unknown, men and women have come to Canada to settle our vacant lands, to help in industrial development, to take part in national life. In our cities there is a large foreign element. The prairies are dotted with the shack of the newcomer to our country. To our population, in short, has been added thousands, who are absorbed into national life to our benefit and an improvement of their own circumstances. And so far the results of Canadian immigration policy have been good. The influx of Orientals, however, and the expression of feeling against them, have served to raise the question of assimilation. If the stream of immigrants continues to gain in force will the tone of our civilization not be lowered? It seems impossible to doubt that our capacity for absorbing or assimilating the members of alien races is limited. If they enter our country without restriction in time they will constitute the dominant element and their laws and institutions and customs will find root in Canadian soil. We are willing to accept the best elements of old-world experience, but we are unwilling to accept the habits or ideals of many of the foreigners who settle here. To the immigrant who is sober and industrious, discards the traditions of his native land in so far as they delay assimilation, and tries to merge his interests with ours, we should extend every privilege of Canadian citizenship. Moreover, to the best type of immigrant we may properly extend friendly welcome. Every new hand to the wheel of progress counts. Moral and intellectual greatness rest to some extent on a physical basis that can only be set by a strong, virile population.

The present situation then suggests the necessity for consideration of the results of our immigration policy. If we are not getting the right type of foreigner, or if we are getting more than we can assimilate without corruption of our standards then the gates must be closed against the inflowing tide. Circumstances appear to at least dictate caution and moderation in inducements offered to prospective immigrants.

The United States during the past year added almost two million people to its population. In the cities of this country 29 per cent. of the people are foreign-born. The tide of immigrants flows into the centres of population, finds immediate employment there and in time spreads out with some evenness over the country. If the experience of our neighbors is worth anything we may gain from it some suggestion regarding our powers of assimilation. It will be some years before we can properly Canadianize an annual addition of 1,500,000 to our population.



THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The representatives of the powers who met at Hague in conference that will be known to history as the first important attempt to bring about the arbitration of international disputes, have concluded their deliberations. They assembled some months ago amid the disparaging suggestions of sceptics, the plaudits of an indifferent multitude that vaguely pretends to desire peace, and the prayers of certain ingenuous individuals who fancied that the millenium was within sight. The sitting of the conference issued in achievements that provoke a similar remarkable divergence of opinion concerning their importance. The sceptic still mocks at the futility of such artificial attempts to abolish war. The many are glad that other conferences are to be held in the future and that balloons used in war are not to be allowed to belaud New York sky-scrappers. There are others who see in the achievements of the Conference certain indications that within another decade all friction between nations will be relieved in the council chamber at the Hague where Mr. Andrew Carnegie has undertaken to provide for the erection of a Palace of Peace. So heated, indeed, has the controversy over the results of the conference become and so reckless the recriminations indulged in that one may be pardoned for thinking that human nature, for a century or two at least, will keep the Hague Conference very busy. When objects of territorial aggrandisement, involving perhaps, a barren island or an uninhabitable strip of land, are in view and when national feeling has been aroused by alleged slander, nations become unreasonable. They tend to lose that pacific mood that sets them conferring about the abolition of war.

It may be doubted then that the Hague Conference marks the beginning of an era of peace. It is certain, moreover, that it will not be able to change human nature. In this matter there are other agencies of greater efficacy. On the other hand, those who mock at the idea of a conference for the promotion of peace and the mitigation of the bitterness attending international negotiation of difficult questions are underestimating the possibilities of small beginnings. The Hague Conference represents a body of opinion that favors less frequent resort to war and would rejoice in its total abolition. The Conference, too, has to its credit a list of achievements that cannot be robbed of importance. They indicate a determination to avoid wars that are due to hasty indignation or selfish purposes. They stand for a modern and humane sentiment against the barbarous practices that have marked wars in the past. What are the achievements of the Conference? 1. A declaration of a belief in the principle of obligatory arbitration. 2. Establishment of the inviolability of neutral territory. 3. A declaration against the establishments by belligerents of wireless telegraphy in neutral territory. 4. Agreement that belligerent ships cannot re- victual or take fuel in neutral ports. 5. Agreement that hostilities must be preceded by formal declaration of war. 6. Declaration against the use of mines to restrict commercial navigation. 7. The establishment of an international prize court in which unlimited right of appeal is given where neutrals are concerned. 9. An agreement that one nation shall not collect a debt claimed by its

citizens from the government of another nation, except under certain conditions. On these points the representatives of the powers are in agreement. They give assent to the ideas embodied in the resolutions and declarations enumerated. And this act implies that the parties to future international disputes must conform to the rulings of the Conference or incur the hostility of the nations that it represents. The list of resolutions given does not suggest that the results of the Conference at the Hague are meagre. Of course, resolutions and formal agreements may not lead to results of practical importance. Means for the peaceful settlement of international disputes have not yet been secured. There has been no provision made for the arbitration of disagreements that may arise. But the Hague Conference is shaping opinion and creating healthy sentiment in regard to a practice that has for ages been excused as inevitable. It serves to focus world-opinion on matters of world-interest. It is more significant as an indication of a modern tendency and aspiration than as a producer of tangible results.

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#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE IN ENGLAND.

In England industrial disputes have apparently not been abolished. That country is now threatened with a strike of railway employees. For some time the various grades of workers on railways have been represented by unions that have received the recognition of all large companies. The present difficulty has arisen from an attempt to gain recognition for an amalgamated union to comprise the subordinate bodies that have hitherto had separate existence. The request on the part of railway workers has been refused by their employers. Since the beginning of the difficulty attempts have been made to work out a peaceful settlement. Mr. Lloyd George, the President of the Board of Trade, has been extremely active in his efforts to secure a solution of the questions involved. And it is said that there is a strong public feeling against a strike. The Midland Railway Company has issued a statement of its concessions to its employees during the past ten years. These concessions, it claims, have reduced its income to the extent of £240,000 annually. The company, moreover, announces its willingness to continue its communication with each grade of workers rather than to accede to the demands of the Amalgamated Union. From the union comes the old demand for the right of collective bargaining. In all trade disputes it desires to be represented by duly elected delegates. The differences that mark the present difficulty will not be readily settled. In the meantime the general public must meekly await the outcome of negotiations between the railway companies and their employees, conscious that if a strike is declared their interests will be seriously affected. When a railway ceases operation all branches of industry suffer and the processes of commerce are deranged. In such a case it appears necessary that some power above either party to the dispute should be invested with the right of enforcing mutual concessions with an eye to public interests.

In Canada a recently enacted piece of legislation provides for arbitration of disputed points before the declaration of a strike. On several occasions

the value of this Act has been tested. In one or two instances the Commissions appointed under it have effected satisfactory solutions of difficulties. In some cases, however, their efforts have not met with success. The greatest value of the Act is its power to cultivate in labor unions and capitalists the spirit of moderation and mutual consideration. Its greatest weakness lies in its undoubted inability to cope with the large number of disagreements to which certain economic conditions may give birth. The success of the Commissions depends largely on the men who compose them. The stock of chairmen with the broad knowledge, the patience and the ability of Professor Shortt is liable to exhaustion.

[Since this comment was written the threatened strike of railway employees has been averted, largely through the efforts of Mr. Lloyd George.]

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#### CAR SHORTAGE ON RAILWAYS.

During the past week the investigations of the Railway Commission into certain complaints lodged by shippers against our transportation companies has revealed the inability of our most important lines to cope with the traffic of a season of prosperity. The difficulty, of course, arises from a shortage of cars and general inadequacy of equipment. The testimony of several shippers leaves no room for doubt on the matter. On repeated occasions the railways to whom shipments have been assigned were unable to undertake actual transportation for weeks. In the meantime, the commodities in question had deteriorated in value, subjecting the shipper to heavy loss.

Such a condition of affairs must undoubtedly be remedied at once. Inadequate transportation facilities constitute a decided incubus to the industrial development of the country. The service of the railroads is public in its nature. The reasonable demands for prompt delivery of goods for shipment must be met. In time it will probably develop that the railways have had certain difficulties to contend with, particularly those arising from the money stringency of last year. It is not at all likely that any of our important lines will let business slip through its fingers. In providing equipment to meet expanding business the railways are not involved in loss. It is further impossible to believe that the present prosperity of the country will not last. At times there may be a shrinkage in commercial transactions. And it is possible that industrial development may be temporarily checked. But it can scarcely be doubted Canada will enjoy steadily increasing business activity.

In the meantime the public will expect more from the railways than a tame admission that shipments could not be made owing to car shortage. Than inefficiency on the part of private companies and indifference to the reasonable demands of the public nothing can lend more force to the arguments for public ownership of means of transportation.

## TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

To physicians and the general public there is much of interest in the report of the Commission that recently investigated the latest European methods of treatment of the insane.

For a number of years there has been dissatisfaction with the opportunities provided for the intelligent and scientific treatment of those suffering from mental diseases. This dissatisfaction, too, is deepest in those who are connected with our asylums and institutions for the care of the feeble-minded. The present system has outlived its usefulness. It is a product of a very limited knowledge of the nature of mental disease. Under it many cases of acute insanity are allowed to develop until they become chronic and incurable. This defect arises possibly from the imperfect knowledge of the average physician. Few practitioners are trained to detect signs of approaching insanity. If they are able to do so, they have no opportunity of giving effective treatment to check the progress of the disease. At our asylums, too, owing to lack of equipment and of an insufficient number of trained physicians and nurses, the treatment of certain forms of insanity is not as effective as it might be. The governing conception of the purposes of an asylum is inadequate. The forcible detention of the insane is not the only purpose that an asylum should serve. Recognizing this fact, the men in charge of the institutions for the care of insane persons have converted them as far as possible into hospitals for curative treatment. Annually a large number of cures are effected. And these results have been attained under handicaps that can be entirely overcome only by radical changes in our present system.

The Commission to which we have referred indicates in its report the nature and extent of the changes considered necessary. It recommends that the number of nurses and physicians at our asylums be increased, that more careful attention be given to each patient. The desideratum in this respect is one nurse to two patients. The most important feature of the report, however, is the suggestion that Psychiatric Departments be attached to the largest hospitals of the province. It is further suggested that laboratories for research be established in connection with these departments. Not without interest either is the recommendation that insane criminals be confined in a separate institution and "regarded as sick persons rather than as convicts." To complete its report the Commission furnishes estimates of sums required to effect the changes recommended.

To the men who have achieved important results under the present system high praise is due. But it is of first importance that the suggestions of the Commission should furnish a basis for action on the part of the Provincial Government. There are forms of insanity that cannot be cured. A tissue that has undergone change cannot be restored. But incipient insanity and other forms of the disease are amenable to treatment. Psychiatry will not relieve humanity of the danger of mental diseases. But better knowledge of its methods will do much to lessen their prevalence and results. Wider diffusion of knowledge on the subject of insanity and means of getting insane persons without delay to institutions devoted to their care, will produce results of great importance.

## Book Reviews.

THE WEAVERS.\*

THOSE who have taken pleasure in the reading of "Seats of the Mighty" or "The Right of Way" will welcome the new novel from the same pen which has appeared this autumn.

*The Weavers* is a tale of love and adventure in which a secret marriage and a lost heir play their part, the centre of the stage, however, being occupied by the altruistic hero and the heroic five years' work which earned for him the title of the Saviour of Egypt. He is a young English Quaker who accidentally kills a man in Cairo, and determines therefore to devote his life to the land which has been the scene of his crime. The result is a splendid justification of his decision. Five years of incredible toil and self-sacrifice follow, during which he takes his place as the right-hand man of the Prince, and introduces all sorts of reforms,—building canals and factories, restraining the slave trade, lightening taxation, relieving oppression, and so on. Through it all he is surrounded by secret enemies and treacherous friends, and escapes a hundred times as if by miracle. To the subtle diplomacy and duplicity of the East he opposes the simple honesty of the Englishman, saved from sledge-hammerhood however by a certain Quaker shrewdness and innocent guile.

The three distinct circles in the story,—the quiet little Quaker group in the heart of England, the salon of duchesses and ministers of state in London, and the oriental court of Kaïd in Egypt,—serve as admirable foils for each other. In the first we hear the gentle ungrammarians *thee*-ing each other quaintly; then we wake up under the glow of an eastern sky and feel poison and treachery in the air; and presently we step with Lord Windlehurst into the "brilliantly lighted saloon" and listen to the cynico-kindly epigrams of the retired prime minister. "There was deviltry in him, and unscrupulousness, as you say," he remarks to Lady Betty, as they discuss the under-secretary of foreign affairs;—"but I confess I thought it would give way to the more profitable\* habit of integrity, and that some cause would seize him, make him sincere and mistaken, and give him a few falls. But in that he was more original than I thought. He is superior to convictions."

The two objections which may be urged against the book are, the old-fashioned length of the story (530 pages), and the apparent irrationality of at least two of the important figures. To the first of these objections it may be answered that the return to the older fashion is to be welcomed rather than deprecated. We are deluged with ten-line essays and two-page tragedies, and are not sorry to find an old three-decker sailing the seas again. The second objection is not so easy to reply to, but David's self-immolation on the altar of Egypt was probably the result of an exquisitely sensitive conscience rather than of a

\*The Weavers. By Sir Gilbert Parker. Toronto: The Copp-Clark Co.  
Illustrated. \$1.50.

\*Unprofitable?

highly trained, logical mind. So, too, with Faith, though why a beautiful young woman should "resolutely turn her mind away from all thoughts of love and marriage," in order to devote her life to a nephew one year younger than herself, who is living out his own life a thousand miles away,—let him explain who can.

Take it as a whole, however, the "Weavers" is very readable. A few good illustrations add to the attractiveness of the book, the characters are fairly life-like, and the plot though not complex is full of stir and action. A large sale is confidently expected.

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THE GENESIS OF CHURCHES.\*

"The writer of these pages does not aspire to enter the domain of church history. His endeavor has been only to ascertain as accurately as possible the origin, and, in a general way, the progress, to a limited extent, of the churches and congregations herein dealt with."

While keeping within the modest limits he has imposed on himself, Mr. Croil has issued an attractive volume. The paper is of the finest, typography good, the illustrations excellent. Most of the sixty churches selected for illustration were so chosen because of architectural beauty, a few however on account of historical association. The first illustration is of old Trinity, New York, taken from the rear *per necessitatem*, as the formidable background (foreground?) of sixteen-story buildings plainly indicates. St. George's cathedral is the only one from Kingston, but Montreal and Toronto contribute several each, and of course other places in proportion. One of the most striking is the Jewish Temple Emmanuel of New York, with its rich oriental architecture, the great cupola and round-arched windows looking down on the incongruous foreground of a high board fence which admonishes all men to chew Beeman's Pepsin Gum and to drink Vin Mariana.

The writer has given some account of each of these sixty churches, and of many others. He has taken a broad platform, including such diverse bodies as the Roman Catholic, the Dutch Reform, the Unitarian and the Christian Scientist bodies. The feature of the book is the appendix, giving full and accurate information on the subject of the Great Seal of Canada. Not many of us had known that the armorial ensign of Quebec, for example, is "Or on a Fess Gules between two Fleur de Lis in chief Azure and a sprig of three Leaves of Maple slipped Vert in base, a lion passant guardant or,"—or that the Great Seal of Canada contains the arms of the first four provinces only.

Mr. Croil has undertaken and completed a task requiring a vast deal of patient research, and has given the result in a form worthy of the cause. We take off our hats to the veteran author of four-score years and six.

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\*The Genesis of Churches in the United States, in Newfoundland and in the Dominion of Canada. By James Croil, Montreal. 320 pp. Royal 8vo. The Montreal News Co. Price \$1.00.

## *De Nobis.*

M-I-I-c- and Dutch in church Sunday night:

"Who's your friend, Dutch? Wake up."

Dutch—"Oh! She's the one with the pink feather and the blue suit in her hat; they say she's all gone on me."

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Mary had a little lamb,  
 With green peas on the side,  
 It only cost a dollar and a half,  
 But the young man nearly died.

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What reason has the secretary of the A.M.S. for thinking that Murdock Matheson is underfed? The notice reads: "Murdoch Matheson's vacancy will be filled."

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On October 25th Messrs. D. A. C-r-m-ch-l and R. J. E-is, looked for the water wagon from half-past four until nine o'clock.

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Prof. A. K. in Hyd. II—"I wish I could get rid of my hoarseness in some way."

The Squaw Man—"There is only one way and that is to take it internally with H<sub>2</sub>O."

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## *Science Personals.*

Frank Stidwell is another of the late arrivals, but is "bucking the line" of final year subjects with his usual vigor.

D. A. Ferguson, '09, has not yet arrived and it is said he may not be in this year.

H. O. Dempster will probably be in about the 25th November.

A. G. Stewart is expected at "Kilmarnac Castle" on a visit soon. He unfortunately suffered from a severe attack of appendicitis during the summer, and in view of his consequently weakened condition he had to defer his final year studies until next year.

Professor A. K. Kirkpatrick has been troubled for some time with a sore throat, making it very difficult for him to lecture.

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## *A New Yell For Science.*

Our faculty yell, "Steam Drills and Concentrators" is a fairly good one, but for some years the Engineering Society has realized that it might be improved on and has sought to encourage its members to get up a better one.

When a crowd of people cheer they are giving expression to a feeling of exultation. The purpose of a college or faculty yell is quite distinct from this.

If it is a time of exultation, the purpose of the yell is to show the rest of the crowd who it is that have cause for exultation. And the yell is often given when there is no special cause for "cheering," with the purpose of showing loyalty to college or faculty.

The great outstanding requisite of a college yell is that it make plain and unmistakable who it is that are yelling. All good yells are framed to meet this end. The name of the college is reiterated again and again, forcing its way irresistibly into the mind of the listener. That is why our university yell begins with Queen's! Queen's! Queen's! and if our grand old slogan has any fault it is the fault of not ending with Queen's! Queen's! Queen's! Compare the Toronto yell. Their distinctive appellation is 'Varsity, and their yell is 'Varsity! 'Varsity! 'Varsity! from beginning to end; and it is a capital yell. So too, the burden of the McGill yell is McGill! McGill! McGill! That is all the yell is for, simply to shout McGill in great big capital letters. That is all any yell is for.

To make their name doubly conspicuous most colleges have adopted the idea of spelling their name letter by letter, and this means has proved so effective that it must not be neglected in forming a new yell.

After some thought on the matter, the writer has drafted the following yell, which he submits to the Engineering Society with the hope that it will prove to be a good one:

S—C—I—E—N—C—E.

Science! Science!

'Rah! The Science Faculty!

Science! Science!

Queen's of Kingston! School of Mines!

Cheers for Science! Science shines!

S—C—I—E—N—C—E,

Science! Science!

If you were asked to name the faculties in Queen's University you would at once answer, "Arts, Science, Medicine . . ." By that answer you show exactly what our yell must be. It must be Science! Science! Science! first, last and throughout. The only question is how best to hammer the word "SCIENCE" indelibly into the mind of every one within earshot. The above yell is an attempt to secure that end. The 2nd, 4th and 8th lines are the yell proper. They are the central interest in the picture, the others being the frame, the blank border, the background. They are the theme to which the other lines give the necessary accompaniment and time setting. Remember the McGill yell with its rapid beats: "She's all right, oh yes, you bet" followed by the alternating notes and rests, "McGill! McGill! McGill!—" With what wonderful clarity those notes ring out! Well, the secret lies in the rests which precede and follow them; and those rests are made possible by the regular beats of the "Oh-yes-you-bet." In the yell as drafted above the regular beat of the "SCIENCE" should make the sharp word "Science!" followed by the silent rest stand out with unmistakable clearness.

Nov. 7, '07.

A. FINDLAY.